PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,624—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
28th Oct.	PERSIA	7951		
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th "	MOLDAVIA	10000		
18th "	ORIENTAL	6394	MONGOLIA	10000
25th "	EGYPT	7912		
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7942
9th "	MOOLTAN	10000		
16th "	ORIENTAL	6394	MARMORA	10509
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558		
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	6394	VICTORIA	6532
20th "	PERSIA	7951		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
10th "	ORIENTAL	6394	INDIA	7911
17th "	CHINA	7912		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6365
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
10th "	ORIENTAL	6394	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st "	PERSIA	7951		
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	6284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th "	CHINA	7912		
6th May	ORIENTAL	6284	VICTORIA	6525
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,080	Etienne	30th Nov. "
YARRA	4,248	Seiller	28th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	11th Nov. 1905,
DUMBIA	3,916	Royer	9th Dec. 1905.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
97, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

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CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

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"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	30 Oct.	9 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch.
LAMA	2170	Tues.	24 Oct.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thurs.	26 Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri.	27 Oct.	6 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,950 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Koweit and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 8th Nov. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,993 tons, on or about 25th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
22nd October, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,360	27th Oct. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,805	5th Nov. "
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,005	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 600, 2nd Class Rs. 400, Saloon Rs. 300

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd, and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

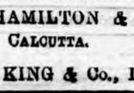
STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	28th Oct.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 330
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 325

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 580.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 600.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	4th	Nov.,
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	25th	Nov.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	9th	Dec.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	23rd	Dec.
BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3093	31st	Jan.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	8th	Feb

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

DAY, DRESS, TENNIS, 6 FOR RS. 24, 30, 36.

NÉGLIGE, SOFT FRONTS, STIFF CUFFS,
SMART & COMFORTABLE, 3 FOR RS. 13-8,
OR SIX FOR RS. 26.

BY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTERS.

HOAR & CO., {THE RECORD SHIRT MAKERS.} BOMBAY.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
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PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 "

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

2, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Waiers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited

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TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES.

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed " " "	52 8
New Cherub " Comb "	40 0
Embossed " " "	20 8
Plain " " "	17 0
New Art " " "	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
" Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
" Scent bottles, large variety from... ... Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver "	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
" " 4 " Lighter	21 0
" " 9 " "	80 0
" completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40 0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain	210 0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

YOU NEED GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

CATERERS TO THE VICEROY.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :—"CATERERS," BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

Why drink COFFEE ? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.
Why NILGIRI Coffee ? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.
Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee ? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO., MARK. RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6.
FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.
Bombay Wholesale Agents : BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* GENERAL	2351	Pens.....	6th Nov.
REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	20th „
* BUNDESRATH.....	2086	Ulrich	4th Dec.
SOMALI.....	2855	Winkler ..	18th „

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st October, 1905.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "PERSIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the Victoria Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 23rd October, 1905.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "CIRCASSIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 23rd October, 1905.

S.S. "CITY OF MADRAS."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 23rd October, 1905.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing FIRE WORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or thoroughfare and are informed that any one committing a BREACH of the law in this respect will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 18th October, 1905.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RAJARAM TOOKARAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property by way of Mortgage, Gift, Sale, Use, Trust, Possession, Inheritance Lease or Lien or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14 feet in breadth, on the West side thereof 82 feet and 8 inches in length, on the South side thereof 14 feet 3 inches in breadth, on the East side thereof and 83 feet 6 inches in length, on the North side thereof equal to 129 6-9 Square Yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Old No. 28, New No. 169, Old Survey, No. 11, and New Survey No. 111, and Assessed by the Municipality formerly under Nos. 489 and 57, and now under Ward C Ward No. 2007, Street Nos. 197 and 169, and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property formerly belonging to Merwanji Cowasji but now to Rustomji Framji Confectioner, on the West by the Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Ardesir Wookeerji Gadiwalla, and on the South by the premises belonging to Hormasji Jivanji Mistri and Dinbai, his wife, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Rajaram Tookaram and his tenants.—Dated this 23rd day of October, 1905.

WADIA, GHANDY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 27th and 28th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

ROYAL VISIT

GRAND MOTOR CARNIVAL

AT

THE PEOPLE'S FAIR.

SATURDAY, 11th November, 1905.

Prize List and Particulars can be obtained at the FAIR OFFICE, Esplanade Maidan, Bombay.

THE Undersigned Government Contractors and Dealers are prepared to enter into arrangements for the PURCHASE or SUPPLY of BUFF and COW HIDES and SKINS in wholesale lots.

NORONHA and HALIM,
Cawnpore.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of SCHOOL BOOKS, MATERIALS, MAPS, EXERCISE BOOKS, and RELIGIOUS BOOKS, required by the British Army Schools in India (except Bombay), for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1906, will be received by the Undersigned up to the noon of 1st November, 1905. Every Tender should be accompanied by samples of Exercise Books and also a receipt of the Bank of Bengal for Rs. 500 as earnest money. Further particulars as to the names and number of copies of Books and materials to be required can be ascertained on application. The Controller of Stationery does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. The successful Tenderers will be required to furnish a further deposit of Rs. 500 making Rs. 1,000 in all as security deposit, for fulfilment of contract.

E. DALTRY,
Dy. Controller.

Office of the Controller of Printing, Stationery, and Stamps, Calcutta, the 2nd October, 1905.

ROYAL VISIT ILLUMINATION.

MORE than 50,000 Ratnagar Patent Globe Glasses of Various Colours to sell or let or hire in Stock for the occasion at moderate charges.

HAJI YUSUF GLASSWALA & SONS,
283, Bhaji Pala Lane,
Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESSLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PETROL MOTOR CAR BRAND.—Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD., Bombay, Agents :—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE and SONS' Premises, Dalal Lane, Fort.

WANTED a Third Class Certificated ENGINEER, Pay Rs. 30 and overtime. Apply personally to SUPERINTENDENT, Government Central Press.

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No, 1234. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent-in-charge, European Firms. Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient Opening New Stations. Also erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL RARE BARGAINS.—Come one! Come all!! Inspect our fresh consignment consisting of all kinds of Perfumery, Oilman's Stores Teas, all kinds of Patent medicines, Eau-de-Cologne, Perfumed and medicated Soap, Jams, Jellies, etc., etc., at a moderate rate. All articles fresh and hence customers will not have a bad bargain at Manockjee Patel's, 70, Parsee Bazaar Street, Opposite Bengali's Girls' School, Bombay.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA !!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LD., Darjeeling, (Terai).—Wanted Wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas. Rate per lb retail at the factory:—Flowery Broken Orange Pekoe, As. 14; Orange Pekoe, As. 11; Pekoe, As. 9; Unsorted Tea, As. 8; Pekoe Souchong, As. 6; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5; and Pekoe Dust, As. 4. Lowest quantity sold 5 lbs of one or different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY; Manjha Tea Co., Ld., Darjeeling.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established, 1873.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B.A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-9-1 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF ONE RUBBER TYRED VICTORIA, II HAND CARTS, &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co, will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th October, 1905, at 3 p.m., at the Municipal E. Ward Office, at Sankli Talao Street, near Byculla Fire Brigade Station, consisting of 11 Hand carts, one rubber tyred victoria carriage and one 2 wheeled Bullock cart small.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th October, 1905.

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JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
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J. SACCONE, Lo.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND..	„ 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND.....	£875,000
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UNICUM (The Great stomach strengthening Agent.

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Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

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THREE STAR

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000,

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A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

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A LARGE VACANT PIECE of valuable hilly ground at Tardeo suitable for building Chawls or Buffalo Sheds lying on the West of and close upon the Oriental Mills and bounded on the East by the property of Mr. Karrimbhoy Allibhoy. It measures 5,550 Square Yards in area and bears Collector's New Survey No. 7074. For Plans and Particular's apply to

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

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STANDARD POLICIES.

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NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,739
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ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
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COMPANY, LIMITED.

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ON
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Manager.

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Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

ACORIDINE

THE INFALLIBLE
INDIGESTION CURE
Can be had of all Druggists
Rs. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.
BOMBAY.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0 8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu...	0 4
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0 3
French Test-papers, by E. B. Le Frangois ...	0 4
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0 4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock ...	1 0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock ...	1 0
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0 4
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee ...	1 0
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles	2 0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated by Hon. E. Plunket	3 0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2 0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope ...	2 0
Edward Carpenter, by Ernest Crosby ...	0 4
Folk-Lore of the Telugus by G. R. Subramiah Pantulu	0 4
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0 4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner ...	0 8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T...	0 8

ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.

Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty ...	0 4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0 4
Schedule D, by S. W. Flint	0 4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu ...	0 4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee ...	0 4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1 0
The Angel of Misfortune, by N. W. Pal ...	0 8

In paper or limp cloth, Apply XX "Bombay Gazette." 1856

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 8,503,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALKER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, Esq., } Managers,
C. S. ADDIS Esqr, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent
7, Church Gate Street. Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000
HEAD OFFICE:
37, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Taticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon,	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy.	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.
GORAKHPUR
ESTABLISHED 1895
Authorized Capital..... Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 90,000
Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.
Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.
For Rules of business, etc., apply to
MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Morven, 2272 tons, Captain D Robertson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Gogovale, 238 tons, Captain J C Rogers, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Clydesdale 2295 tons, Captain A Lundberg, sailed yesterday for New Castle, and Dieppe, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Florican 2381 tons, Captain A Work, will sail to-day for Bhownagar, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Lawenburg, 3664 tons, Captain W Luhrs, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and passengers,

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain M G Williams arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and 1389 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 1607 tons, Captain H Bamber, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Miss M. Sole, Miss Phillips, Miss Lavy and 65 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1781 tons, Captain C Burmeister sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr R M Watson, Mr G H Slade, Mr Goolam Saheb, Mr Sumsoodin, Shaik Mohidin, Mr W Edin, 210 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Lama s	Williams ...	Karachi, &c

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	Sultan s	Burmeister ...	Zanzibar, &c
	Clydesdale s	Lundburg.....	Dioppe
	Morven s	Robertson.....	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Gogovale, Rogers, for Calcutta
„ Bulimba, Bamber, for Persian Gulf
„ Lowenburg, Luhde, for Hamburg, &c
„ Florican, Work, for Bhownagar

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Circassia, for Liverpool, &c
„ Persia, for Liverpool, &c
„ Dumra, for Persian Gulf
„ Gordon Castle, for Philadelphia.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Chusan, left Hongkong on October 21.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Nippon" from Trieste, left Karachi on the afternoon of the 22nd instant and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on the 24th instant at noon

The Anchor Line s. s Arabia homeward bound arrived at Suez on Saturday the 21st inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Oct 23

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Methley Hall s—150 bales cotton waste J Visram and Co
55 bales wool C Nanji 3 bales cotton Ralli Bros
Circassia s—39 bales wool H K M Jaitha

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—35 bales hides and skins B M Kooka 120 cwts horns G Sachedina; 5 cases condiments H Hunchcrji and Sons 5 bales silk waste and 46 bales silk King King and Co; 28 bales hides and skins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 15 cwts fishmaws A Chagla and Co; 21 cwts chutney F Nowroji 7 cwts condiments Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons 56 cwts fishmaws R Dhunji and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—9 cases ganja M J Joomabhoy and Co; 4 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 79 cwts condiments Merwanji Poonjiaji and Co

FOR MARSEILLES

Methley Hall s—440 cwts coriander seed G Pragji

FOR DUNKIRK

Djibouti s—924 cwts linseed Ralli Bros 2200 cwts linseed A Blaschock & Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Wharfdale s—50 bales hemp and 90 bales cotton waste and fly K Visram and Co: 110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co
Askethall s—207 bales oily cotton K Hurmukhroy and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Lowenburg s—2 pots geranium oil Volkart Bros; 6427 cwt linseed Ralli Bros

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—1769—bales cotton Volkart Bros 3000 cwts castor-seed Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 200 bales Cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—440 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 125 cwts gum S Damji; 3 0 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co

FOR FIUME.

Imperatrix s—440 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Imperatrix s—16 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Gordon Castle s—5800 tons Manganese ore B A Willis

FOR GENOA.

Djibouti s—100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 200 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

FOR GARSTON.

Forest Castle s—300 tons manganese H A Willis

FOR HONGKONG.

Simla s—43 cwt sharkfins K M Meanee; 7 bales twist Framji Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi s—400 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist R S N Tahtai and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI

Simla s—50 bales twist Tata and Co; 100 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 525 bales twist N J Abraham; 400 bales twist J David,

FOR YOKOHAMA

Zambesi s—23 cwts Colombo roots, 600 cwts oil cakes, C M Bhosanla; 96 cwt gum, M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Zambesi s—96 cwt gum, M M Essabhoy.

FOR HAIPHONG

Simla s—300 bales Cotton, Ralli Bros.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE
A. D. C. COMMANDING.
Bombay, October 24 1905.

1 There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School to-day Tuesday the 24th instant at 7 a.m. (and not on the Church Gate Sands as previously notified). Members residing in the Fort are particularly asked to attend to release the Escort for T R H The Prince and Princess of Wales. Dress—Drill Order Khaki.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING R. V. A.
Bombay, October 24 1905.

DUTIES.

1 Orderly Sergeants for the week:—No 1 Coy—Sergt D A Pinder, next for duty Sergt G W Murray—No 2 Coy—Sergt T Brook, next for duty Sergt W Ewing.

DRILLS.

2 The following Drills will take place this week as under:—No 1 Coy—10th R M L Drill at the Town Hall compound tomorrow at 8-15 p.m.—No 2 Coy—10th R M L drill at Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters to-day and on Thursday the 26th instant at 8-45 p.m. respectively.

The E E Coy will parade at 6-30 p.m. to-day at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Technical Instruction.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. R. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERBERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING
Bombay, October 24 1905.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to Members at Headquarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a m and 7 p m. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

2 Members are request to return their Khaki coats to head quarters as soon as possible for alteration to new pattern.

3. There will be Comany drill for "F" Company at St Mary's College, Byculla, to-day Tuesday the 24th Instant at 8-15 p m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

4. There will be Comdany Drill for "A" "C" and "E" Companies at Sir Richard Temdlets Statue at 8 p m on Wednesday, the 25th In tant.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

5 There wi be Instruction Drill for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p m on Thursday, the 26th instant.

6 There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at the back of the Telegraph Quarters, at 5 p m on Wednesday, the 25th instant.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

7 The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company:—No 603 Vol C Sampay.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant R. V. R,

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 2nd Oct. 1905.
The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1 Amount to be remitted during 1905-06.....	£16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 30th Sept. 1905 by Council Bills.....	£10,173,221
By Gold...	Nil
Balance to be remitted from 1st Oct. 1905 to 31st March 1906	£ 6,327,771

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 21.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£33 3 4	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£99 1-2	= + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan.....	£104	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£55 15-16	= + 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	28 15 16	= + 3 16
2 months hence	28 7-16	= + 3-16
Spot in New York.....	62 3-4	= + 3-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25'16 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin „	20'45 3-4	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4'62 3-4	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England.....	4	per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ...	4	per cent = do
6 „ „ „ ...	3 7-8	per cent = do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	per cent = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	per cent = do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans.....	2 1-4	per cent = — 1
7 day market loans.....	3 5-8	per cent = unchanged
SUGAR—		

German granulated 1st marks 10 3 Oct. sellers quiet
RAPESEED—
Brown 37 1-2 + 3-3 O-N sellers firm
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 33 5-8 O-N buyers firm

SKIN SALES.

In yesterday's opening sales read. Sheep skins Bombay 2d. higher.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed firm. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 7,000. Spot 5'54 plus 12. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 8,000. Futures closed quiet.

Oct Nov. 5'44 unchanged	Nov-Dec 5'45 unchanged	Dec.-Jan. 5'49 unchanged
Jan.-Feb. 5'52 unchanged	Feb.-Mar. 5'54 unchanged	Mar.-Apl. 5'57 unchanged
Apl.-May 5'59 unchanged	May-June 5'61 unchanged	June-July 5'61 unchanged

Receipts at U S Ports.....	40,000
Do last year	62,000
Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Do do Continent	15,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot.....	11'40 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec	11'06—11
Do do. March.....	11'31 — 8 a

a Declined owing to reports of crop damage denied and to weak cables.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot.....	10 1-8 unchanged
Futures, month of Jan	10'16—15
Do, do, April	10'46—15
Tone at close	steady

	Bales.
Stock of cotton in Liverpool	6,24,000
Stock of cotton in London	24,000
Total visible supply	3,030,000
	+25,000
Total visible supply East Indian.....	451,000
Total quantity in sight	2,636,000
	+ 45,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 21st Oct. 1905:—

Cotton.....	1,312 bales.
Wheat	24,203 cwts.
Linseed	2,252 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard.....	631 do
Ginglyseed	4,084 do
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts.....	91 do
Castorseed	561 do
Rice	1,674 do
Myrabolams	967 do
Cottonseed	4,755 do
Mowraseed.....	929 do
Gram.....	6 162 do
Joowar	749 do
Maize	81 do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Coin, Rs. 15,003
Exess Warrtenfels from London.
Gold Bullion, Rs. 75,200
Exess Peninsular from London

BOMBAY, OCT. 23.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d at 1-16.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. 6 do. do. ...	1s. 4 15-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ...	171
Marcks 3 do. do. ...	139
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ...	144
Shanghai 30 do. ...	201
Japan 30 do. ...	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98'9
1st Settlement 1st November...	98'9
2nd do. 1st December.	98'8

Money Market, Tone steady.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 28th Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th Aug.	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 29th Sept.	5 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July	4 do.

SEEDS.
LINSEED—Tone strong.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready speculators buying ...	6 12 0
Forward Dec	7 3 0

RAPESEED.—Tone strong more demand.

Brown Cawnpore Ready. ...	6 6 0
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	7 1 0

POPPYSEED—Tone firm more demand.

Ready...	7 4 0
Forward Dec.	7 7 0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	27 0 0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone firm, but inactive.

Howree Khandeish...	39 0 0
15 per cent Mixed	37 0 0
25 per cent do	33 0 0
50 per cent do	35 0 0

WHEAT—Tone firm,

White Delhi	4 15 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—Firm.

Estimated sales	8 000 bales
Imports	8,000 „

Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec,	Dec.-Mar,
5'51	5'52	5'55
+7	+7	+7
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5'59	5'61	5'64
+7	+7	+7
April-May	May-June,	June July
5'66	5'67	5'68
+7	+7	+7

COTTON.—The market opened quiet this morning, but has since firmed up with a moderate enquiry from mills and shippers for ready and forward delivery. The closing "Suttah" quotations are as follows:

Bengals Fully-Good January .....Rs. 18
Broach M. G. Good March ....Rs. 2-7

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 21st October as compared with the statement of the 14th Oct, i—

LIABILITIES,	Oct. 14. Rs.	Oct. 21. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	87, 0 00	87,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	58,67,366	49,41 215
Public Deposits at Branches	30 13 210	26,67,118
Other Deposits	6,93,21 925	6,83,02 883
Post Bills.....	12 946	8,834
Sundries	17,60,946	18 35,537
Rs...	9,86 76,4 1	9 61 55,685
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,11 47,221	1,11,4 ,2 5
Other authorised Securities	33,79,157	33,65,695
Credits on Govt, and other authorised Securities.....	53,2 .715	53,02,214
Loans do. do. ...	1,93 05 290	2,18,38,500
Bills discounted and purchased.....	2,18,33 854	2,56,04,140
Local Stock.....	2,83,691	2,83,715
Stamps and Stationery	2 888	2,813
Balances with other Banks	11,5,477	18,15,412
Sundries	1,70,022	1,71 550
Cash	3,19 90,317	2,63,49,236
	9,81,73,441	9,64 55,685

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards,	Plague Attacks,	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	0	1	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	6
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total.....	1	2	75
Total plague deaths to date ...	304,990	926,182	
Same date last year.....	9	7	74

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WALTON—October 8, at "Annandale View," Simla, the wife of Captain Graham Walton, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ANDREWS—LENNOX—October 18, at Christ Church, Simla' Ernest William Andrews, Supply and Transport Corps, and Lilian, eldest daughter of Captain J Lennox, Indian Army Departments.

DEATHS.

MULLENEX—October 20, at 11, Arathoon Road, Royapuram' of enteric fever. Lilian Louisa, the dearly loved child of John Joseph and Agnes Mullenex, aged 13 years.

SCOTT—October 20, at Bangalore, Thomas Henry Evelyn, the dearly loved son of T B and A L Scott, aged 20 years,

BODILY HEALTH

as well as mental fitness is kept up by the care taken and consideration given to the requirements of the body and the mind.

The first essential in all manner of medicines and drugs is PURITY.

It is upon PURITY that the success of Messrs. KEMP & Co.'s business has been built and sustained, and with a reputation second to none they are able to supply goods of the highest quality and reliability, including everything in Pharmacy, Medicines, Drugs, Pills, Optical Goods, Photographic Apparatus and Accessories, Hospital Appliances, etc., and in short, anything and everything appertaining to Chemistry.

Messrs. Kemp's full and complete Catalogue will be sent post free to all Applicants. Send a post card for it. You will find it a useful thing to have in the house.

KEMP & CO., LD.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m. Sun sets 5h. 31m. High water, 7-40m., 8-9s. Low water, 1-10m., 2-22s.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Bombay Diocesan Church Society, annual meeting, Town Hall, 5-15 p.m.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, Charles Wells, a European was declared a vagrant by Mr. C.H. Setalvad, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THEFT OF MOTOR-CAR LAMPS.—Mr. H C. Baynes, of the firm of Messrs. Hill Sawyers and Company, dealers in motor cars, has reported to the police the theft of a pair of motor-car lamps, valued at Rs. 45, from a car, which was standing in Armenian lane in front of the workshops of the firm. The lamps are said to have been removed between 7 and 9-30 p. m. on Saturday.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary Monthly meeting of the Society will be held, in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 5-30 p.m. As the holidays commence on Wednesday, the meeting is called a day earlier. The paper to be read: "The Phadgis a prototype of the Gipsies and the Methods adopted for Improving them," by Mr. Purushotam Balkrishna Joshi.

THE LATE MRS. R. WALKER.—A meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Mrs. Rebecca S. Walker, including Europeans, Parsis, Hindu and Mahomedan ladies and gentlemen, was held on Sunday at Chunam Klin Road under the presidency of Rao Sahib V. K. Oke, when some instructive extracts of the life of Mrs. R. Walker, which is to be shortly published, were read by her husband, Dr. S. B. Walker. The meeting terminated with speeches made by the president Mrs. Fordyce, and other gentlemen approving her life and eulogising her virtues and philanthropic and benevolent acts.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Pandoo Sadoo, a Hindu, with Criminal Breach of Trust. Kanoo Rawji, a hamal in the employ of Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate stated that about twelve days ago, he entrusted the accused with a ten-rupee currency note with instructions to have it changed The accused took the note and disappeared and was not apprehended till Saturday afternoon, when he was seen by complainant going along Napean Sea Road. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to undergo eight days' rigorous imprisonment and, in addition, to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default to undergo imprisonment for a further term of twenty-one days. Ten rupees, of the fine, if recovered was ordered to be given to complainant as compensation.

A DISHONEST PEON.—Before Mr. Dracup at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Gangaram Sakharam a peon employed in the Esplanade Police Court Law Library, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 20 in cash. Mr. Balubhai Tribowandas Desai, Honorary Secretary of the Library, said that the accused's duty was to collect subscriptions On the 30th September last he collected Rs. 10 from Mr. Oliviera, pleader, and on the 9th instant Rs. 10 from Mr. Vijaykar, pleader. Since the 6th instant, the accused had ceased to attend to his duties. Accused admitted having collected the money, adding that he had spent it during his illness. The magistrate sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to suffer one month's further rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A MAHOMEDAN.—Mr. Dracup, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, heard the charges of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation preferred against Pirmahomed Wallmahomed, lawyer's clerk, by Sharifabi woman, aged 35, widow of Sheikh Umar Ahmad, formerly a Jemadar in the Marine Battalion. Inspector Sullivan conducted the prosecution. The evidence of the complainant showed that the accused was friendly with her husband, and they both withdrew from the Bank Rs. 3,000, which stood to the credit of her husband, and with which her husband intended to build a mosque. The money was kept with the accused for safe custody. About twelve days after, her husband died. This took place about two years and a half ago. Her husband had bought a house in Bhangiwada and the accused was receiving the rents from the tenants When asked for the rents by the complainant, the tenants refused to make the payments to her, stating that it was not her house. Soon after her husband's death, accused came to her with his wife, Mariambi, and stating that Islampura, the locality in which she lived, was infested by ruffians, and she should not therefore keep with her the ornaments there, and told her to give them up to the pair for safe custody. She gave the ornaments to them. These consisted of six gold bangles, one gold "vajartik," six gold finger-rings, and one gold "chandsahar". None of the articles nor the money had been returned by the accused. Further hearing was adjourned.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

MEETINGS IN BOMBAY.

Two mass meetings were held in Bombay yesterday, one in the Bhatia Mahajan Wadi at Kalbadevi, and the other in the Lalbaug at Cavasjee Patel Tank. The former was presided over by Mr. V. P. Vadi and was attended by about two thousand Hindus, with a sprinkling Mahomedans and Parsis. The principal speakers were Mr. B. G. Tilak Mr. Hirji Topan and Mr. Fatehchund Lalau. The president addressed the meeting for nearly three-quarters of an hour, in the course of which he urged his hearers to help the movement with all their might Replying to a remark made by a gentleman, the speaker explained that the articles on his person were home-made with the exception of the coat, the cloth of which he regretted, could not be manufactured in India but the gold buttons attached to it were of Indian manufacture. The object of the Swadeshi movement was to use all Indian articles as far as practicable, and it did not necessarily follow that articles of foreign manufacture were not to be used at all. Resolutions similar to those passed at the previous meeting in favour of the Swadeshi movement were then passed with much enthusiasm.

After several speakers had addressed the meeting Mr. Tilak again spoke. He said meetings were held and discussions carried on for days and days together by the Hindus on the question of giving prayaschits to those of their caste fellows who had returned from a sojourn in Europe, but it was to be regretted that they did not find time to consider the question of India's growing poverty. He did not ask the merchants who held stocks of foreign goods to throw away their merchandise or burn it. He admitted that in Poona foreign goods were burnt voluntarily and for which act he and his co-workers were called fools. But he did not feel sorry for that epithet. He exhorted his hearers not to mind what the English papers said to serve their own interests. People found time to go from door to door calling upon the inhabitants to decorate and illuminate their houses on the occasion of the Royal visit, but nobody found time to go from door to door to relieve their starving countrymen and save the country from poverty. He did not mean to say that they should not celebrate the occasion of the Royal visit, but what he meant was that if the nation had money, the celebrations would be spontaneous.

The other meeting was held by the Deccanese in in Lalbaug, where also similar resolutions in favour of the movement were passed,

EFFECTS IN BENGAL.

The immediate effect of the Swadeshi movement in Bengal has, says the "Pioneer" been to send up prices of the common country made articles of clothing until the poorer classes find the cost of them prohibitive as compared with the cheap piece-goods which Manchester puts on the Indian market. In Calcutta and the larger towns there are classes of well-to-do persons who can afford to pay the higher prices but the millions in the country districts will certainly refuse to pay four annas where they used to spend two annas for the simple reason that they have not the extra sum to spare These are the consumers upon whom the Lancashire manufacturers rely and we not believe for a moment that the laws of supply and demand will be permantly affected by the action of the Swadeshi leaders in the cities. We see that it is proposed to send out to the villages emissaries who are to convince the people of the "utility" of the present movement. They will have an impossible task, for the bungali ryot is shrewd in his own way and it will be hard to convince him that inferior goods are worth double the price of the superior imported article. It must, besides, be remembered that there are a very large proportion of Mahomedans, particularly in Eastern Bengal who will have nothing whatever to say to Swadeshi in whatever form it may be presented to them. They will continue to buy their clothing in the cheapest market, and they will probably resent the efforts made to coerce them into boycotting English piece-goods. The Indian mills can no more meet the demand that is even now existent than Lancashire could supply the whole world with cotton goods. More mills may be started, it is true, but this will be a very slow process, for on the Bengal side the native capitalist does not readily put his money into industrial undertakings. As to the hand loom industry we shall be only too glad if it gets a fillip for the native weavers have long been in a poverty-stricken state. The produce of their looms should now command a ready sale, but even if their numbers were doubled or trebled at once the result would not be seriously felt in Lancashire There are over 200 millions of people outside Bengal whose wants must be met and these will certainly buy more Manchester goods than before as they see how dear the products of the Indian mills have suddenly become. The guiding spirits of the Swadeshi movement so long as their enthusiasm lasts will probably overlook economic considerations, but these will be borne in upon them in their full strength a few months hence. Meanwhile the shares of Indian cotton-mills are going up by leaps and bounds and the shareholders are rejoicing at the unexp

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCT. 24, 1905.

JAPAN AND ENGLAND.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR EDMUND BARROW contributes a timely and a thoughtful article to the "National Review" on the "New Balance of Power in the Far East." It may, he observes, tend to ensure peace, or to give us a greater measure of security in Asia, but none the less, it necessitates constant, watchful and well considered military preparations both by sea and land. And he does well to warn us that so far from its justifying any relaxation of military activity or naval precaution, it accentuates their necessity. Duty, honour and interest all require this of us, for in proportion as our responsibilities in the East are enlarged, duty compels us to be prepared to meet them, our alliance with Japan in honour demands that we shall ever be ready to support that alliance in a manner worthy of our traditions and history, while our ever-increasing commercial interests necessitate the ability to defend those interests against all comers. Let us never forget, Sir Edmund concludes his remarks, the moral of the divine teaching: "When a strong man armed keepeth his palace, his goods are in peace; but when a stronger than he shall come upon him, he taketh from him all his armour wherein he trusted and divideth his spoils." It is a teaching England will have to remember, though she will remember it, only, if it be, not once, but frequently recalled to her. That is the danger. Those who have struggled after efficiency may now sit down in the vain belief that the alliance makes us safe from attack and that no Power will dream of challenging us. The stronger we are as a consequence of the Alliance, the stronger other Powers will endeavour to make themselves, and unless we are incessantly on the alert, the stronger than we shall come upon us and take from us all our armour. We must not permit ourselves to suppose the Alliance and the results likely to arise from it will be viewed with equanimity by our rivals. "Where we have gained they have visibly suffered and it is, therefore, foolish to suppose that they will meekly and unreservedly accept the indirect consequences of the war." Sir Edmund thinks that Russian aggression in the direction of China, perhaps also towards India, has been arrested and Russian has ceased to be a power in the Pacific. Germany sees her hopes of territorial expansion in Shanghai and of commercial development in what she was pleased to regard as her particular sphere of influence, if not entirely shattered, at least rudely threatened; while France, perforce, must confine her ambitions to her present boundaries.

That is an accurate view of the case. And those countries are correctly described as the three confederates who wrested Port Arthur from Japan eight years ago, "a violent and stupid injustice, which, though now rectified by her own good sword, Japan has hitherto neither forgotten nor forgiven, and which she can to-day covertly avenge by the influence she will now be able to exert at Peking." Our own attitude at the time was one which did more credit to our prudence than our valour, perhaps. We stood by and permitted Japan to be cheated and robbed, not raising a hand in protest. The only wonder is she has both forgotten it and forgiven us. But if we had fought then we should have had to fight the three conspirators single-handed, for Japan was much too exhausted at the close of the war with China to be able to render any great measure of assistance. The hour had then not yet come. It has come and gone. The conspirators can never hope, while the alliance lasts, to dictate terms to China in the manner they sought to in recent days, and it is this knowledge which may lead them to further conspiracies in the hope of undermining our strength. It will be a difficult matter, even if they have something they consider equally good to offer us in exchange. That they will try is inevitable, for the Continental powers and the United States must suffer by the impetus which will be given to Japanese and English trade in the Far East, as well as having to face the galling consequences of a diminished political influence. As General Barrow puts it: "We may find ourselves ranged against some European confederacy, or what would be equal regrettable, we might on the Anglo Japanese alliance be imperilled by the assertion of such Japanese claims as would be opposed to British interests. Such a climax to our present advantageous and cordial relations would naturally be regarded by both sides as a positive disaster and doubtless every effort would be made to avoid it, but it is an eventuality which should be seriously contemplated and, more than that, it is an eventuality which should be provided for in advance.

In case of such a contingency, as is foreshadowed, actually arising, it is pointed out that the maintenance of our rights and interests would depend solely on brute force. We should then be compelled to raise our naval forces in the Pacific to a strength hitherto undreamt of, unless we were prepared to see Hongkong, Wei-hai-Wei and all our enormous Chinese interests topple over like a house of cards. In the opinion of Sir Edmund, such a dispersion of naval strength as this might entail would either have disastrous effect on our finances, or leave us at the mercy of some hostile coalition nearer home. Though he has faith in the wisdom of our rulers and the astute caution of Japanese statesmen, he would have Great Britain study the military aspects of the situation. The strategical value of Wei-hai-Wei, in such an eventuality, the naval dispositions necessary to meet it, the defensive measures to be taken at Hongkong and Singapore, he indicates as points requiring the earnest consideration of the responsible authorities, who would also have to take Australia and New Zealand more prominently in their calculations than ever yet before. As to the defence of India, Sir Edmund admits himself on rather delicate ground, as various high authorities have expressed very decided views as to the necessity of marshalling great armies on the Afghan frontier to oppose still greater ones from the Caspian and Oxus. To the argument that Japan, under the new conditions, will be able to meet all our deficiencies, Sir Edmund Barrow replies that, apart from this ignoble reliance on foreign assistance and the mischievous effect it might have on our Indian fellow-subjects, we cannot always be certain that aid will be forthcoming when wanted, and he protests against a policy which would stake its all on foreign support. In such a case as the invasion of Afghanistan by Russia, the Japanese alliance would doubtless be of the utmost value, but Japan's assistance could be more appropriately employed in other directions than the Indian frontier. It will be seen that while our military authorities, at all events, recognise that the new balance of power in the Far East is unquestionably to our present advantage; it contains within itself many elements of disturbance and danger; and against these they will have to be at all times prepared.

THE POTENTIALITIES OF UGANDA.

There is an old saying that a thing only half done had better not be done at all. Like all fallacies which are of such common use as to become proverbs, there is often a substratum of truth in this when applied to the conditions of Uganda. This country boasts of a railway five hundred and eighty-four miles long erected at a cost of nearly five-and-a-half millions of British money for political purposes. It is not many years since official records told strange stories of elephants in booking offices and tigers in first class compartments, resembling in affability, no doubt, the famous beast of Riga. All this is now ended. A Parliamentary White Paper, just issued, tells a very different story of this strange line reaching to the heart of Africa across desert, forest and mountain. Originally it was built as a preventive against the slave trade and its financial value was considered practically nil. For the year 1904-5 it was expected that there would be a deficit of £45,000, but the authorities have been surprised to find that out of £141,000, there is £ 2,000 left to their credit. The cause of this seems to have been a thing wholly unconsidered by Government. But it is an ill wind that blows no body any good, and the suppression of the slave trade has opened up a most valuable country. In the past twelve months over a thousand white men have arrived and their strong belief in the potentalities of the country for trading should rapidly attract more. Already some two thousand tons of goods are handled by the railway each month and the officials are an enterprising body who believe in meeting the wishes of their clients as much as possible. The trade consists chiefly of country produce, ground-nuts, fibres, hides, ivory, beans, potatoes and chillies which are brought to the lake terminus by steamer. But so far only the nearest parts of the country to the line are being exploited and the suggestion to build branch lines, if properly carried out, means the opening up of a vast tract of very valuable territory. The line already commands the trade of the German part of Nyanza and a part of that of the Congo Free State, but, despite the promise, the great factor of complete success is missing. Mr. Evelyn Cecil's Committee suggested that a subsidised British line of steamers should be started. Mr. Cruckshank, the traffic manager of the railway, emphasises this by pointing out that almost the whole of the sea trade is in French and German steamers, chiefly the latter. It is in the power of the Government to put an end to this by adopting Mr. Cecil's advice and, by so doing, it would not be difficult to regain the trade of Zanzibar and Mombasa which is now in foreign hands. Nor would this be the only advantage. Favourable rates would mean tremendous development of British East Africa and Uganda and, if unaided, private enterprise can reduce an estimated deficit of forty-five thousand pounds to a profit of nearly three thousand in the first full working year, it follows that a little careful "nursing" would make the Uganda railway as great a commercial as it is a political asset of the Empire. But if the trade be allowed to be neglected the advantage gained by the construction of the line is likely to prove an advantage not to us, but to our competitors.

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH THE WORLD.

The steady movement which is transforming Japan from an agricultural into an industrial state is discernible in the fact that last year when several hundreds of thousands of men were withdrawn from peaceful pursuits, the import of machinery increased from £505,000 in 1903 to £685,000 in 1904. The increase was distributed over nearly every item on the list—from electric motors to sewing machines. The only items that show a decrease are beer-brewing machinery, fire engines, lifting machines and mining tools. But in no other department has the recent development been on anything like so large a scale as in the textile industry, where the number of looms has been almost double within a twelve month. The effect of this will, in due time, appear in the diminished imports, but the extraordinary home demand has not so far allowed it to become fully apparent. The imports of Yokohama from the United Kingdom last year were an increase over the previous year of £900,000, mostly ironwares, and the exports increased by about £20,000, mostly in habutæ. Of British dominions India stands first—the imports over £2,000,000—showing an increase of £400,000, mostly due to rice, and the exports £538,000, showing an increase or £73,000, mostly in silk handkerchiefs and cotton crape. From Australia the imports, £340,000 in value, were quadruple of the previous year, all in wool, whilst the exports to Australia, £160,000 were an increase of only 60 per cent. The imports from France were stationary, but the exports increased by £130,000 in raw silk and habutæ. German imports were an advance of £80,000, mostly in cloth, whilst the exports were stationary. From Italy the imports were insignificant, and the increase of £120,000 in exports was all in silk. In the imports from China there was a slight decrease, in exports thither an increase of £200,000.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Moldavia, with the outward Mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at 6 p.m. on October 22, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

THE state of the internal affairs of Russia continue to give cause for anxiety. The Socialists are extremely active at Warsaw.

LORD and Lady Curzon left Simla yesterday. The "whole of Simla" accorded them a most hearty send off. Lord Kitchener was amongst the present.

CAPTAIN CROWTHER and Lieutenant Hatton have been released as a result of the effects of the "Pathfinder." They state that they have been well treated.

VICE Admiral Sir Arthur William Moore is appointed from second in command of the Channel Fleet to be Commander-in-Chief of the China station.

MR. B. STAPLETON, Executive Engineer, is, on return from leave, posted to the Nagda-Muttra Railway.

THE NAWAB of Rampur, who had a farewell interview with the Viceroy on Thursday afternoon, left Simla on Friday morning.

ABOUT 74 lakhs of tolas of silver have been purchased by the Government of India during the past week for immediate coinage into rupees.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th September 1905, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1904 of 116,267 mds. and Rs. 23,187 in the earnings.

THE separate accommodation lately provided at the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, for canine patients has long been needed, and the number of dogs attended to in the new hospital shows that the institution has begun to be appreciated by the public.

THE Government of India has referred to the Imperial Institute in London, the question of the improvement of the processes at present employed in the Government factory at Ghazipur for the extraction, from the waste opium, of morphia and other alkaloids. This investigation is now in progress.

THE approximate traffic return of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited (21·59 miles open) for the week ending 14th October 1905, were Rs. 2,471 being an increase of Rs. 1,393 than the corresponding week of last year. The total receipt from 1st January to 14th October 1905, amount to Rs. 1,81,701 being an increase of Rs. 52,867 over the corresponding period of last year.

SIR ARUNDEL Arundel, Home Member, will leave Simla on the 4th November for Darjeeling, where he stays until the 13th, and then goes to Calcutta. After halting there a day he will proceed to Bombay to be present on the assumption of the Viceroyalty by Lord Minto on the 17th, and will reach Calcutta again on the 20th.

THE Russian War Office announces that the prisoners taken at Port Arthure, will be returned to Manchuria, reformed into the original regiments constituting the garrison of Port Arthur re-endowed with regimental colours and kept on active service till drafts are available to take their places.

WHILE on a holiday recently in the West of Ireland, Lady Butler, wife of General Sir William Butler, and painter of "The Roll Call," executed a water-colour sketch of Clew Bay, Co. Galway. This work she presented to the Rev. P. Varden to be raffled for in aid of his church. The drawing has just taken place, and the winner proves to be the Irish Attorney-General, Mr. John Atkinson. The sale of tickets realised nearly £100.

THERE is now on view in the corridor of the National Portrait Gallery, the picture of the late Sir Bartle Frere which is to be presented to the Queen Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta. The picture was the outcome of a public subscription and on the list of subscribers are such names as the Prime Minister, the Duke of Rutland, Earl Roberts, Lord Kitchener, Lord Milner, Viscount Wolseley, Lord Salisbury, Sir E. Wood, Sir Redvers Buller, and many other well-known men.

IT is much easier to make an archbishop in Greater Britain than in the old country. Dr. Lowther Clarke, the Anglican Bishop of Melbourne, has just been created Archbishop of Victoria by a very simple process. First the consent of the five diocesan synods in Victoria to the erection of that State into a new ecclesiastical province was obtained than the approval of all the other Australian bishops, and, after that the Primate, Dr. Saumarez Smith, Archbishop of Sydney, gave his assent and certified that all legal requirements had been fulfilled. A few years ago, Archbishop Lowther Clarke occupied the humble post of Vicar of Huddersfield.

A CURIOUS light is thrown on the mission of Mr. Stead in Russia by the following telegram, which, it is stated, was despatched by the editor of the 'Syn Otetschestva," a Liberal paper, to the press bureau of the Zemstvo Congress in Moscow:—"We beg to inform Mr. Stead that the Censorship Committee allows only compliments to be written about him and his activity. Mr. Stead would, therefore render an honest service to the Russian Press if he would exert his influence in our police circles and extort the permission that one might write about him as about an ordinary mortal. The "Syn Otetschestva" is especially interested in this, as two of its articles on Mr. Stead have been expunged by the censor because they did not contain the requisite compliments about him."

WHEN the Prince of Wales gave sittings for portraits to be produced in colours, for presentation purposes in India, he wore the uniform of an admiral with several Stars and other Orders for the purpose. The work of reproduction was continued for many weeks, but the secret that lay hidden in this portrait was unrevealed. A few days ago the official announcement was made that the Grand Cross of the Star of India had been conferred at Balmoral upon the Prince of Wales, and when the photograph, though taken many weeks before, was examined, says the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Daily Post," it was found to bear the Star of India, already, his Royal Highness having borrowed the King's own star, "in intelligent anticipation of a thing which was about to happen," as Mr. Balfour would describe it.

A VOLUME OF VERSE.

THE GOLDEN THRESHOLD by Sarojini Naidu, (William Heinemann, three shillings-and-sixpence). This little volume, as the introduction by Mr. Arthur Symons tells us, contains the poems of a young Indian lady, many of them written when she was quite a girl and the later ones before she was twenty-five, Mr. Symons when he was privileged to see the verses found an individual beauty of their own in them and he advised publication. But the young poetess hesitated and her simple modesty is beautifully expressed in a letter. "I am not a poet really" she wrote, "I have the vision and the desire, but not the voice. If I could write just one poem full of beauty and the spirit of greatness, I should be exultantly silent for ever: but I sing just as the birds do, and my songs are as ephemeral." They are, nevertheless, very pretty verses that this Indian lady has written in a western language, command over which she possesses to a marvellous degree. Sarojini Naidu, whose portrait forms the frontispiece to the book was born in Hyderabad in 1879, her father Dr. Aghorenath Chattopadhyay was a gifted man who took his degree as Doctor of Science at Edinburgh University in 1877, and went on to study at Bonn. It was he who founded the Nizam's College at Hyderabad, and continued to work earnestly in the cause of education. Sarojini tells how she would not learn English when she was small, but her father conquered her determination by shutting her up in a room for a whole day. "I came out of it a full-blown linguist" she says quaintly. In another direction her father was not so successful. He desired her to be a mathematician and a scientific student, but poetry, the taste for which she inherited from her mother, won the day. At thirteen her talent was in full swing, Sarojini writing a long poem of 1,300 lines in six days, and a drama of 2,000 lines "a full-fledged passionate thing" written to spite her doctor who said she was ill and must not touch a book. The doctor was right, however, for her health broke down just then. Such a person, when it came to a life decision, would naturally want her own way, and before she was fifteen, there was not only a difference of opinion with her family and with his too—in regard to her future husband, but a difference of caste as well. The youthful poetess was sent to England in 1895, armed with a special scholarship from the Nizam, and she studied at King's College, London and at Girton for three years, returning to Hyderabad in 1898. In a couple of months, she married Dr. Naidu in spite of opposition and the stern rules of caste. In 1904, brimful of poetry and all the joy of living, she wrote to Mr. Symons that poems were floating in the air.

"And if the gods are kind I shall cast my soul like a net and capture them this year. If the gods are kind—and grant me a little measure of health. It is all I need to make my life perfect, for the very 'Spirit of Delight,' that Shelley wrote of, dwells in my little home. It is full of the music of birds in the garden and children in the long arched verandah."

The extracts from her letters here given are almost more attractive and musical than her verses. They show the pulsations of the poetic temperament that made her so keenly alive to every phase of nature or beauty. In Italy she felt it to her very inmost being. She wrote from Florence:—

"This Italy is made of gold, the gold of dawn and daylight, the gold of the stars, and now, dancing in weird enchanting rhythms through this magic month of May the gold of fireflies in the perfumed darkness—aerial gold'."

Sarojini's verses are hardly more musical than her unstudied prose, but we must quote a few of them. Here is one:—

To My Fairy Fancies.

Nay, no longer I may hold you
In my spirit's soft caresses,
Nor like Lotus-leaves enfold you
In the tangle of my tresses.
Fairy fancies, fly away!
To the white cloud-wildernesses,
Fly away!

Nay, no longer ye may linger
With your laughter-lighted faces,
Now I am a thought-worn singer
In life's high and lonely places,
Fairy fancies, fly away
To bright wind-lawoven spaces,
Fly away!

This does not rend the soul with vain regrets, but is a gentle reminder that dreams are not for the mature soul. The following picture of "The Pardah Nashin" is both true and poetical:—

Her life is a revolving dream
Of languid and sequestered ease;
Her girdles and her fillet gleam
Like changing fires on sunset seas;
Her raiment is like morning mist.

From thieving light of eyes impure,
From coveting sun or wind's caress,
Her days are guarded and secure
Behind her carven lattices,
Like jewels in a turbaned crest,
Like secrets in a lover's breast.

But though no hand unsanctioned dares
Unveil the mysteries of her grace,
Time lifts the curtain unawares,
And sorrow looks into her face. . .
Who shall prevent the subtle years
Or shield a woman's eyes from tears?

It is, undoubtedly, rare to find a young Oriental woman so versed in the shades of meaning of a language not her mother-tongue, and so well able to express the thoughts "that o'er her ebb and flow" in delicate and poetic numbers. Mr. Arthur Symons was right in inducing her to publish her verses, but we hope her own ambition will be fulfilled, that she may "write just one poem full of beauty and the spirit of greatness" for these graceful songs do not yet touch that high level, and probably no one is more conscious of it than Sarojini Naidu herself.

HIS BETTER HALF by George Griffith (George Bell and Sons). This is a story of a young fellow, the second son of the house of Ferrers, who entered the Indian Army, and went out to that vast dependency with a heroic, but boyish determination to put his shoulders to the wheels of Empire, and to keep them moving. He did it in the most unexpected manner and quite splendidly, though he made little fuss over the work, and was as modest as he was active, winning the good word of his superior officers from the beginning and of course, being beloved by his men all the time. The Victoria Cross was won before he had been many months in the country, for one of those little North-West Frontier troubles, which Lord Curzon rejoices to think occur no more, had to be put down. His better half was found in England, when he returned to get healed of his wounds, after those doings. But it was not till much later that they were married, just before he had to depart for another, and much more serious outbreak. The part he took in circumventing the dangerous combination in the mountains of the borderlands was made more than interesting by a mysterious communication, he received from his faithful Sikh henchman, who brought a message that revealed to him the existence of a white chieftain far away in the fastnesses of the great hills, and in whose veins the Ferrers blood of another generation flowed. The fierce events of the mutiny account for the existence of the white adopted son of Agra, Rajah in Kuvera, and Derek Ferrers sees himself face to face with a crisis in his life, one that demands all his self-control and courage. From the moment he decides on his duty, and that he is entrusted with a difficult, and delicate mission, all that happens is most extraordinary and exciting. Historical accuracy can hardly bring evidence to support the singular experiences of Derek when he reaches Kuvera, and finds it a perfectly governed country absolutely inaccessible, without the key to its fastnesses, and with an army surpassing in discipline and equipment the most modern and warlike European State. His better half remained quietly behind in Simla serenely waiting for his return, hiding her anxieties. He in the midst of wars alarms, never forgot that it was to her energy, foresight and impulse that he owed his responsible position. She had worked for and with him in the very best way any woman can to help her husband, encouraging him to make the most of his talents, and showing him gently how he could fit himself for the higher posts. It is a very interesting story, and if it makes Afghanistan the wildest land of romance, and Russia a disturber of Afghan and British peace, it only plays the tune to which many would like to dance.

THE CAPTIVE OFFICERS.

SUCCESSFUL TRIP OF THE PATHFINDER.

A Speedy Release.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Pathfinder has left for Tetuan taking the Shereef of Wazzan, who is exerting his influences to make Valiente exchange prisoners.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Pathfinder has returned to Tangier with Captain Crowther and Lieutenant Hatton on board who have been released through the good offices of the Shereef of Wazzan.

The prisoners state they were well treated and the Shereef experienced no difficulty in the exchange of prisoners. No indemnity was asked and no conditions imposed.

THE NELSON CENTENARY.

World Wide Celebrations.

The newspapers are filled with descriptions of the Trafalgar celebrations in England and the Colonies at which frequently the British and French flags were intertwined and the "Marseillaise" sung. The sermons throughout the country emphasized the lessons of Nelson's signal.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Unrest in Warsaw.

The Socialist Parties at Warsaw have unitedly issued proclamations, declaring they will forcibly prevent the elections of Deputies to the National Assembly.

RUSSIANS DEMOBILIZING.

Trade Reviving in Manchuria.

Reuter (Harbin) says the Russians are rapidly demobilizing. All north-bound trains are loaded with troops and equipment, but many are unable to move before winter.

The Russo-Chinese Bank is preparing to reopen its former branches in Southern Manchuria.

The Russians are extending their commercial activity to Dalny and Port Arthur.

THE CHINA COMMAND.

Appointment of Sir Wm. Moore.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur William Moore, at present second-in-command of the Channel Fleet, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the China station. Vice-Admiral Sir Assheton Curzon Howe succeeds him as second-in-command of the Channel fleet.

PRESIDENT LOUBET VISITS SPAIN.

The Start For Madrid.

President Loubet and M. Rouvier have started for Madrid.

THE PORTE AND THE POWERS.

Foreign Intervention not Wanted.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Porte is assuming the offensive and has sent to the Austrian Embassy a Note objecting to the presence of international financial delegates at Uskub whose intervention in the internal affairs of Turkey is prejudicial to its interests, and requesting their removal.

THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

Received by the King.

The King received Sir Henry Blake, the Governor of Ceylon, on Saturday.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 22.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Moldavia, with the English mails of the 13th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m., to-day.

CALCUTTA PRINTERS AGAIN STRIKE.

A COMBINED ACTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

The compositors of both the Government of India and Bengal Secretariat presses have again struck. The former are dissatisfied with the reception their petition of grievances met at the hands of Government. The latter were working fairly well, when, owing to the Government of India press being closed, some statistical work done there was sent to the Bengal office, the men declined to set it in type and left instantly. The strikers are determined not to give in and there is every likelihood of there being no issue of the "Calcutta Gazette" again to-morrow.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

By far and away the finest game of the Harris Football Tournament so far was played this evening between the Leicesters from Belgaum and the South Lancashires from Jabulpore. The excitement amongst the great square of spectators began no sooner the two teams marshalled out, and it continued to the finish. Both the teams played up well. The game was a fast and exciting one. The Leicesters won by a narrow margin of 1 goal to love. The goal was scored in the first half. The Lancs were on the point of equalizing when an unfortunate miscalculation deprived them of a well merited goal.

LORD CURZON LEAVES SIMLA.

ENTHUSIATIC SEND-OFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The "whole of Simla" assembled this morning on the lawn at the Viceregal Lodge to say "good bye" to the Viceroy and Lady Curzon. The assembly included Lord Kitchener and all the members of Headquarters Staff in staff blue uniforms, also General Elles and all other officials in full dress.

His Excellency on joining his visitors first inspected the Simla Volunteers, who had turned out strong and were drawn up near the drive. Accompanied by Lady Curzon, his Excellency then made a round of all who were present, the pair shaking hands with everybody, beginning with Lord Kitchener and his officers, who formed a group at one end of the lawn and finishing with Sir Denzil and Lady Ibbetson, who were near the other end. The carriage then drove up and as the travellers entered it Sir Denzil Ibbetson called for three cheers for their Excellencies which were given and repeated again and again. The demonstration was a large and spontaneous one and their Excellencies were visibly affected by the cordiality of their send-off. The regret exhibited upon all sides was genuine and sincere. Sir Louis and Lady Dane have returned from home and were amongst those present at the send-off to-day.

Sir Louis resumes the Foreign Secretaryship from Mr. Fraser, the latter leaving Simla to-morrow, to join his Excellency upon tour, prior to taking up his new appointment as Resident at Mysore.

A Lucknow poet finds relief in the following lines :—

VALE!

Farewell, great hearts! An Orient sun ne'er set
In greater grandeur on Himal'yas' plain
To cheat our eyes of tears, whose lashes wet
Disguise in valedictions heartfelt pain,
With hearts too sad for words or eyes for tears,
Hope bids the tangled clouds depart and, through
The veil of years, reveals the hand that steers
The premier Ship of State. Brother, 'tis you.
And Sister when those topmost heights you reach,
When Memory sways some scene, some time in view,
Think of the hearts who, still unused to speech,
Will breathe one prayer—"The Lord, our God, bless you."

E. C. W.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYO COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The Sultan of Muskat and His Royal Highness the Zill-us-Sultan, brother of the Shah of Persia and Governor of Ispahan have sent cordial messages of farewell to the Viceroy. He has also received the following telegram from the Commissioner of Ajmer. "The working committee of the Mayo College assembled to day desire to convey to his Excellency, Lord Curzon their profound regret at his approaching departure and their keen appreciation of the great benefits which he has conferred upon the College."

THE VICEROY AND BOMBAY MOHAMMEDANS.

The following letter has been received by the Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab, from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, dated Oct. 17 :—

"I am desired by his Excellency the Viceroy to convey his grateful thanks to the members of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab of Bombay for the terms of the farewell address which you have sent to him. Ever since the first travelled in Mohammedan countries many years ago His Excellency has taken the warmest interest in the fortunes of the Moslem world, and he is gratified to think that in India, where the Musalmans constitute so important and loyal a section of the community, he has enjoyed opportunities of doing something to indicate his respect for their faith and his regard for their welfare.

"Now that he is leaving the country, he receives no more sincere or welcome tributes than those which emanate from Mohammedads in all parts of India."

NEW RAILWAY LINES OPENED FOR TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

It is notified that Tirupatur-Krishnagiri Branch of the Madras Railway also Ranaghat-Thagwangola section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway have been opened for passenger traffic.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The following changes have been notified in the movements of the Indian transports :—

The Ionian will not now call at Aden on her way to India on her outward voyage to Karachi.

The Assaye on her homeward voyage will disembark the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, at Plymouth on 1st January 1906 and will reach Southampton on 2nd idem.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

On return from leave Colonel Bromfield A. Q. M. G. of the Western Command officiates as I. A. G. and Colonel Allen will officiate as A. Q. M. G.

Major General Christopher, Indian Army, is permitted to reside in India.

Lieutenant Sutherland, Norfolk Regiment, is posted to the Eastern command for appointment to the Indian Army.

The following unattached list officers who have qualified for admission to the Indian Army are posted to commands as stated :—2nd Lieutenants Hackett, Hay, Farrell, Lowry-Corey, Allen, Kitson, Abbott, Nicoll, and Carr to the Northern Command : 2nd Lieutenants, Tuite, Dalton, Collum, Beer, Bald, Mellis and Pulley to the Eastern Command : —2nd Lieutenants Gover, Middlemass, S.G. Murray, Bean, Cumming, Carlisle, Tilly Berryman, J. Q. Murray, Duke, Bird, James, Montefiore and Mangin to the Western Command ; 2nd Lieutenants Turner and Maturin to the Secunderabad Division ; Lieutenants Harrison and Robsch to the Burma Division.

Major Oxley, 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps has been appointed as second in command of the 1st Battalion of that Corps and is ordered to Egypt.

2nd Lieutenant the Hon. M. F. S. Howard, 13th Hussars, has resigned his commission in the army.

THE statement by Reuter that the 5th King's African Rifles, hetherto composed of Somalis, is to be converted into a battalion of Punjabi Mahomedans, needs some modification says the "Pioneer" All that the Secretary of State has asked of the Government of India so far is that 200 to 400 Punjabis should be enlisted for employment in Somaliland, now that the 33rd Punjab Infantry have been withdrawn. This proposal has been agreed to, and Captain Hannynton, of the African Rifles, is to be sent from Somaliland to India to raise this force. The 6th battalion, as it now exists, has a Commandant, five company officers and an adjutant and quartermaster. One or two of these, including Lieutenant H. A. Carter, V.C., belong to the Indian Army. The small contingent of Punjabi Mahomedans that are to be sent out will need Indian Officers to look after them, if they are to be made an efficient body of fighting men.

THE ROYAL TOUR IN INDIA.

FULL PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The complete programme for the Prince and Princess Wales' tour is now issued :—

Arrive in Bombay, November 9th (afternoon).
Bombay, November 9th to 14th.
Indore, November 15th to 17th.
Udaipur, November 18th to 20th.
Jaipur, November 21st to 23rd.
Bikanir, November 24th to 27th.
Lahore, November 28th to December 1st.
Peshawar, December 2nd to 4th.
Manœuvres, near Rawalpindi December 5th to 8th
Jammu, December 9th to 10th.
Amritsar, December 11th.
Delhi, December 12th to 15th.
Agra December 16th to 19th.
Gwalior, December 20th to 25th.
Lucknow December 26th to 28th.
Calcutta December 29th to January 6th.
Darjeeling, January 7th—8th.
At sea, January 9th to 12th.
Rangoon, January 13th to 15th.
Mandalay, January 16th to 18th.
On river, January 19th to 20th.
Rangoon, January 21st.
On boardship, January 22nd to 23rd.
Madras, January 24th to 28th.
Mysore, January 29th to February 4th.
Bangalore, February 5th to 7th.
Hyderabad, February 8th to 15th.
In train, February 16th.
Ellora, February 17th.
Benares, February 19th to 20th.
Nepal, February 21st to March 4th.
Aligarh, March 6th
Simla, March 7th to 9th.
In train, March 10th to 11th.
Quetta, March 12th to 16th.
Karachi, March 17th to 19th.
Depart from Karachi, March 19th.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

In the Aga Khan Hockey tournament the game was between the Poona Volunteers and the Durhams. A large crowd was present. In the first half time both the sides scored nil. The Durhams pressed their opponents very hard. In the second half the Volunteers still kept on attacking. The Durhams afterwards took the opposite direction and knocked their first goal and soon a second was added and won the match by two goals to nil.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

AN ADVOCATE FOR EXTENSION.

BRITAIN'S "PERFIDY."

London, Oct. 7.—Herr Libert, ex-Governor of German East Africa, who is a delegate to the German Navy League's Colonial Congress, made an important speech at that gathering yesterday. He advocated the formation of a navy equalling those of every other Power, except Britain. Germany would then be sought as a strong ally and even the British fleet would be afraid to attack her. How Britain had profited by Germany's naval weakness was shown by her perfidious policy on the South African frontier and her attitude in connection with Morocco. This must be so changed that German policy, backed by a strong fleet, might compel at least respect. As soon as Germany stood in commanding strength the saying would prove true, "The twentieth century belongs to the Germans."

BRITISH AUTUMN POLITICS.

EDUCATION QUESTION THE BURNING ONE.

London, October 7.—The autumn political campaign is now in full swing, the Education Act passed in 1903, being one of the chief topics of discussion. The speeches delivered at the various meetings show that there is a growing antagonism between the Roman Catholics and Home Rulers on the one hand and the Non-conformists on the other.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

LIKELY TO VISIT ENGLAND.

GRAND REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

London, October, 7th.—There is a probability of the Japanese fleet visiting England, with Admiral Togo in command.

In the event of this expectation being realised, there will be a grand review of the British and Japanese fleets at Spithead.

THE NEW TUBERCULOSIS REMEDY.

MORE PARTICULARS.

London, October 8th.—Professor von Behring, who claims to have discovered a cure for consumption, states that the curative principle is based on the impregnation of the living cells of the organism to be treated by a substance derived from the virus of tuberculosis.

His experience in combatting tuberculosis in cattle showed that treated organisms metamorphosed the "bono vaccine" until it acted on the lymphatic cells. This led to the conception of cellular immunity for those threatened with phthisis against tuberculous consequences.

By experiments on animals Professor von Behring was convinced that a similar substance was capable of elaboration in vacuo as a remedy in human therapeutics.

The professor has decided to hand the substance obtained by his experiments to the medical profession, but will not publish anything further with regard to it until he is convinced that it is innocuous.

NEW ZEALAND FOOT BALL.

THE MATCH AGAINST DURHAM.

PASSING OF THE NEW ZEALANDERS THE FEATURE OF THE PLAY.

London, October 7th.—The New Zealand Rugby football team played the seventh match of their tour yesterday, when they met and defeated Durham by 2 goals, 2 tries to 1 try.

The game was witnessed by 50,000 spectators. Before half-time Hunter and Wallace each scored tries, the first being scored after four minutes' play. Clarkson scored the only try for Durham.

In the second half the passing of the New Zealanders was the chief feature of the game. Stead and Wallace each scored a try and Wallace converted both.

THE ORIENT MAIL CONTRACT.

TO TERMINATE IN 1908.

Melbourne, Oct. 4.—At a meeting of the Federal Cabinet to-day, full consideration was given to the question of terminating the Orient mail contract, and of adding to the contract the expense of the trading service between Sydney and Brisbane. Cabinet decided that it could not in any circumstances ask Parliament to tack on the Queensland trading service to the mail contract, and it authorised the Postmaster-General to give the necessary notice to the Orient Company to determine the new mail contract in 1908. The Postmaster-General informed his colleagues that the question of securing competing offers for services on the expiration of the present contract in 1908, was engaging his most serious attention.

SPORT IN WESTERN INDIA.

OCTOBER in Bombay is never a month that commends itself to votaries of field sports, and as a rule there is little doing apart from the Bombay Gymkhana Annual Sporting and Athletic Meeting, which, this year, I am sorry to notice, has not received the local support that it has in previous years, especially as regards the athletic part of the programme. These Athletic Sports are the most important held in Western India and should receive the same support that the Calcutta Presidency Sports for instance, do, but whereas the former are heldin the hotest time of the year, the latter take place in the cold weather which makes all the difference. The Joint Honorary Secretaries this year—the Hon. A. Hill Trevor and Mr. C. G. Stileman—worked hard to make the meeting the success it should have been, and were emphatically the right men in the right place, but in spite of all their efforts—and I have reason to know that they left no stone unturned in their endeavours to attract entries for the various events—the meeting was a distinct failure. The number of local athletes who competed in comparison with the the number in previous years showed a serious falling off, and there can be no doubt that the time has come to consider the advisability of following the example of Calcutta, and holding the meeting in the cold weather, instead of in the hotest month of the year. Unless this is done, Iam afraid the support that the Gymkhana will receive in future years will hardly be commensurate with the amount of time, trouble and expense incurred in organising the meeting. It was certainly not so this year, and in several events, the second prizes were withheld owing to the paucity of entries, while there was at least one walk over. The closed events (for Members and Honorary Members of the Gymkhana) suffered in this respect more than the open events, and I cannot recollect ever seeing poorer support accorded to the meeting by members of the organising Club. The spell of hot weather that we are now enduring was, I am confident, in a very great measure responsible for this state of things, as it most certainly was for the poor attendance on both afternoons. There are sound reasons for believing that if the Gymkhana were to change the dates of this meeting to some time in the cold weather it would be a greater success both from a financial as well as an athletic point of view. The only really interesting feature this year was Lieut. F. S. Massy's performances and he is to be congratulated on having repeated his success of last year. He put up a really wonderful performance in the 150 yards flat race on the second day which he did in 15 seconds, level time. Had he shown the same form on the first day in the 100 yards the world's record might have gone by the board.

Of the Mounted Sports there is a different tale to tell and I think it will be universally conceded that this part of the meeting met with more than a modicum of success. The oppressive heat here did not interfere so much with the competitors, and all entered into the spirit of the sport with greater enjoyment and zest than the much-to-be-pitied competitors in the athletic part of the meeting.

It is pleasant to reflect that there is a likelihood of a meeting being brought about in Bombay next month, between the two famous Association football teams, the Seaforth Highlanders who annexed the Rovers' Cup this year and the Royal Dragoons who won the Durand Tournament at Simla, last month, defeating the Dorsetshire Regiment in the final. The idea is to get these two teams down during the visit of T R H the Prince and Princess of Wales to Bombay, and if this can be done the match will add largely to the festivities of the occasion. These teams having won the two principal tournaments in India, the game should be for the championship of India.

The cold weather cricket season in Bombay may be said to have commenced on Saturday with the game between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Flagship. The naval team have lost the valuable services of Captain Hon. H L Hood, who left for England on Saturday, but all the same the side is a strong one, and will be further strengthened on the arrival of the Renown, which I am given to understand has several good cricketing officers.

The Baronet C.C. have not made much impression on Mhow cricketers to judge from the result of their matches with Mhow and District and the 10th Hussars. The former beat the Parsees by the substantial margin of 145 runs, and the chief credit for the victory must go to two well-known players, whose inclusion in the team that played the Parsees at Poona, last month, would have altered the aspect of things. I refer to H. P. Chaplin who I have always maintained is one of the finest bats in Western India, and H. J. Hoare of whose bowling prowess much does not require to be said as he is universally regarded as the best European trundler in India. Chaplin, who has just returned from England, where he had been on six months' leave, played a brilliant second innings of 125 which included one 6 and seventeen 4's. The Baronet C. C. but for the performance of two men—Dubash and Raja would only have been able to point to a very mediocre display with the bat. The bowlers included besides "H. J." F. H. D. Joy, the Old Wykehamist, Captain F. C. Selous, a really good medium pace bowler, and Lieut. A. C. Cameron. Hoare, who has never been known to fail with the ball, and who, indeed, never has an off day (I have been been recording his performances in matches for the last eight years and have never known him to fail) captured six wickets in the first innings for 54 runs and three in the second for 44 runs, thus coming out of the match with nine wickets for a fraction over 10 runs apiece—a remarkably good performance on a hard fast wicket. Capt. Selous captured five wickets for 23 runs—two in the first innings for 2 runs and three in the second for 21. Joy took four wickets in the match for 62 runs. Captain H. G. Stainforth, the old Tonbridgian, and Captain A. H. C. Kearsey, after Chaplin, did best with the bat for Mhow.

Full details of the second match against the 10th Hussars have not reached me yet, but the Baronet C. C. seem to have had the best of the draw which resulted. Bapasola made 101 not out and is evidently a dangerous batsman still. Captain Hon. G. W. S. Cadogan made 78 and Chaplin 57 and 43 for the Hussars. The totals were : Baronet C. C. 313 for seven wickets (innings declared), 10th Hussars ,168 and 177 for four wickets.

K. S. Ranjitsinghji, I notice, assisted the Kathiawar C.C. against Ahmedabad last week in the return match between the two teams, but failed rather badly making only 3 in the first innings, and being run out before he could score in the second. Several well-known players took part in the match, among them R. L Sinclair, the erstwhile Presidency fast bowler, who was credited with 10 wickets in the two innings of Kathiawar for 54 runs.

Mr. H. Cheetham paid a visit to Bhusawal last week with a Bombay team got together by C. T. Scovell, and played a very fine innings of 73. The game was drawn in favour of Bhusawal.

I learn that Mr. H. Cheetham is trying to get together a team for a tour to Nasik, Ahmednagar Khandeish, etc., during the Dewali holidays, but have not yet heard what success, if any, has attended his efforts.

The Bombay Gymkhana intend sending a team to Calcutta for a series of matches during the Christmas holidays. The Hyacinth and Renown will be in Calcutta then, and the services of the best players of both ships will be available.

Captain A. H. C. Kearsey and H. P. Chaplin playing for the 10th Hussars vs. Indore Mahomedan C. C. a couple of weeks ago, both topped the century. H. J. Hoare who recently returned to Indore from Naini Tal, where he had been on short leave, playing for the Civil Service vs. Naini Tal at the beginning of the month, captured sixteen wickets in the match for seven runs apiece. The Naini Tal XI included some first-class bats, among them being Captain C E Bateman-Champain, the old Cheltonian and Gloucestershire county player, G. Cookson, the old Harrovian ; R Abadie, Major Stainforth, E Knowles, and R C Milward. The Civil Service team included C L Alexandar the old Salopian, G R Murray, the old Cheltonian, F B Sherring, the old Westminster, J R Low and J M Holme.

The cold weather cricket prospects in Bombay are capital. In addition to Captain Greig's presence in Bombay, we shall have Captains Kearsey Cadogan and Akers-Douglas for a short time and all three may be able to don flannels occasionally. Rumour has it that M. R. Jardine and E B Raikes may be able to find time to play in some matches between December and February, and I hope this turns out to be the case.

R. S. S.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

COMMEMORATION COLLEGE FOR OUDH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 22.

The proposal to commemorate the Royal visit to the United Provinces by the erection of a Medical College has taken definite shape. After the reception of the deputation, headed by the Maharaja of Ajodhya, by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, it was resolved to proceed with the scheme and to provide for the erection of a College with a hospital, medical museum, library and boarding house for students. The Talukdars formed themselves into a committee with power to add to their number and to collect subscriptions, and a sum of three lakhs and sixty-six thousand rupees was subscribed on the pot. The Maharaja of Balrampur has subscribed three lakhs and the other subscriptions announced are:—Sir James Latouche, Rs. 3,000 ; the Maharaja of Ajodhya, Rs. 25,000, the Rana of Khajurgaon Rs. 10,000 the Nawab Faizaz Ali Khan of Pahasa, Rs. 10,000 ; Nawab Yusuf Ali Khan and Kunwar Ahmed Said Khan, Rs. 10,000, British Indian Association of Oudh, Rs. 10,000 ; the Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal of Benares, Rs. 3,000 ; Rai Mehal Chund Bahadur, Rai Sri Ram Bahadur and Khan Bahadur Murzaimsil-ul-Uali Khan, each Rs. 2,000 Babu Balak Ram, Rai Bahadur Krishna Sah and Raja Krishna Kunwar, each Rs. 1,000, Chandra Muzrat Ali Khan and Ahmed-ul-Ulah Khan, son of Murzamamsil, each Rs. 508. The Maharaja of Ajodhya has been appointed President of the Committee.

It has been decided to hold a public meeting on the 7th November at Lucknow to take further step and his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been requested to arrange for the foundation-stone of the College to be laid during his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales's visit to Lucknow in December.

The Maharaja of Balrampur has been specially thanked for his munificent donation towards the scheme.

THE ROYAL TRAIN.

THE Royal train which may justly be regarded as the most sumptuous train in the East is thus officially described by Mr. Houldcroft ;—

The Royal Saloon is 58 feet long over buffers and is divided into two spacious verandahs, one at each end, one reception room, one sleeping and dressing room, also an attendants' compartment which is provided with its own bath room, It has gangways with through connections to the Staff carriages.

The body is made without any side entrance and the sides of the carriage are made up into strong girders. The sides throughout are fitted with glass frames, louvres, and wire gauze, also with spring sun blinds. When entering the carriage to the Royal Compartment, one is at once struck by the verandah, which is a floral design of a very handsome pattern, made of solid brass worked picked out with bronze and gold lacquer. It may be mentioned, that the design for these verandahs with gates columns and arches, complete, was sent to England in June in the hope that it would be ready to be sent out to India in time. It was, however, found impossible to get this work done at home in time ; accordingly, the whole has been made up in Ajmer at one-tenth the estimated English cost. Of the design and finish of this Art metal work any skilled manufacturer might be justly proud. Although the castings are most intricate and complicted. not one single "waster" was made in casting the whole of them. The verandah floor is covered with a thick rubber matting. The entrance door to prevent any jamming, is fitted with ball bearings and suspended from above. Entering the Compartment, one notices the variety of woods used in the construction. It is as unlike a Railway Carriage as possible. There are no brass racks, but handsomely carved fret work trays are placed on each side ; brackets, book shelves, and small cabinets are found in the numerous recesses. A writing table is placed against the partition opposite the entrance ; on the left is a handsome Chesterfield settee, on the right a "what-not," on the side of the writing table is a comfortable chair arranged as a cosy corner ; two pin cushion chairs and two easy chairs are suitably placed. The carpets are of a very handsome Persian pattern These are also made in Ajmer at the jail there ; and the whole harmonises perfectly. The roof is of alhambrine with a pretty border picked out with very high class Indian art colouring. The whole of the mouldings in the roof are of light wood, the slender columns on the sides and doors tend to heighten and lighten the appearance of these rooms. A few of the woods that are used, may be mentioned :—Bird's eye maple is combined with silky oak, red bean, Moulmein teak, Bombay black wood, Huon pine, Australian curly teak, red cedar ; a collection of the Empire's finest and most beautiful timbers. Electric fans are provided, and the lights carefully placed to diffuse and give comfortable reading light. Through the winter it is necessary to keep the carriage warm, this is provided for by Electric foot warmers, and other heaters, and Electric stoves which can be regulated.

Sleeping and Dressing Room.—The same style of decoration is used, but the pattern of the carpets varied, they are, however, Indian made. The bed is of special construction, double spring mattresses being used, each can be raised or lowered to make a soft bed or a firm bed by bringing into contact one or two sets of the spring mattresses as desired. There is a large cheval glass with plenty of wardrobe and drawer accommodation. Both the wardrobe and drawers are a handsome combination of the same class of woods used in the Reception Room. The mirrors of the wardrobes are made to reflect at right or other angles to the cheval glass which renders them very useful for dressing purposes. Over the bed is a very handsomely arranged open cabinet having a fine piece of fret-work carving which forms a rack at the top. At both sides are Electric light brackets. Over the bed are fixed ceiling fans, and there are other bracket electric fans conveniently placed. At the head of the bed are the call bell pushes for the attendants the switches for the light regulators, for the electric fans, and also two peg coolers, worked into the cabinet over the head of the bed. Porceeding to the Bath Room there is a fine large procelain bath and wash stand of ample size. These items were to have been in marble but owing to a strike of Italian workman could not be procured ; but for this the washstand would have been one slab of marble supported by silver pillars, it is, however, of Procelain, which has made a good substitute. Doulton tiles cover the floor and sides. The Bath room is fitted with hot and cold water, and near the washstand is a shampooing spray. The Bath is fitted, with Shower Douche wave etc., of hot or cold water, the hot water is electrically heated. A Pasteur filter is provided, wardrobes, mirrors, cork mats, water bottles sponge rack and every desirable appliance. To prevent the carriage running top heavy tanks for the water are fixed in below the floor, with a small tank only on the roof which is filled automatically by magnetic float contact switching on the current to electrically worked pumps.

In the Attendants' Compartment there are provided comfortable spring mattresses, wardrobes, refrigerators, wine chest, and also small electric hot plate electric kettle, and casserole ; so that tea and other refreshments may be prepared on the Royal Car itself, if desired, at once.

(Concluded on page 6.)

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

New Zealand Footballers.

FOOTBALL AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

ANGLING AND SHOOTING.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The New Zealand Rugby fifteen made their first appearance in London on Thursday and defeated Middlesex at Stamford Bridge by 34 points to nil. Their coming naturally attracted a great crowd and if the game itself was hardly a "match," it gave Londoners an excellent opportunity of watching the wonderful tactics of which we have heard so much. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the New Zealanders are a really great team. The first feature of their play is the extraordinary power of combination. It is not only that each man dropped automatically into his place in the scrum but each player seemed able to anticipate the various movements before they were set in motion so that there was always one and often more than one, player on the spot where he was wanted—insight is the word to describe it. In Thursday's game, of course, the colonials were so completely superior that their defence was untried and it is impossible to gauge what they would do in an uphill game. The forwards, to criticise them in detail, first are very large and powerful—much more so than they look in their black jerseys—and extremely fast. The advantage of their formation in the scrum—the two, three, two formation—was at once evident. When a scrum was being formed the colonials waited till the Middlesex front rank of three had locked together and then their front two men formed up against one of the outside men. In this way they left two of their opponents to shove against nothing. The effect of this manœuvre naturally was that a straightforward, old-fashioned scrum was quite impossible, as the scrum, being built up in this lop-sided fashion, was very quickly wheeled. Moreover, the colonials packed much lower than the Englishmen and nearly always got the underthrust and even more important they nearly always got the ball in the scrum. They were too much quicker in breaking up, and in this way compensated for their playing only one half back. Out of touch they were not particularly smart in getting the ball, but having got it they never attempted to hold on and dive down with the ball, a practice which never gains much ground, but passed it out to one of the backs before the opposing forward had time to tackle his man. The colonial forwards, besides, make much more ground by kicking than the English forwards attempt to do and some of these kicks brought off by a forward when apparently well collared and almost down were extraordinarily well judged and were loudly applauded. They are, in fact, infinitely more resourceful, and seem to grasp what would be the best tactics in the given situation and then to act upon it spontaneously. The English forwards did not play a bad game, but they played the old stereotyped game which has been evolved upon the law of averages and does not take account of the exceptions. Unfortunately the New Zealanders do not play the stereotyped game. With a touch of genius in each man they were constantly working upon unorthodox lines, and the Englishmen had no means of meeting them.

Outside the scrum the superiority of the visitors was even more marked. It must be confessed that the play of the Middlesex back division was extremely disappointing. Their tackling would have been poor even for an ordinary club game. The full back was not quite so much at fault as the rest, but the halves and three-quarters all made the fatal mistake of trying to tackle their man high, with the usual results. The New Zealanders either shook off their men when collared—this happened over and over again—or else they swerved and were hardly even touched. If some of the Middlesex forwards, such as Harding and Hammond and Ward, had not done a good share of the work of the outsides the score must have been even larger. The New Zealand back division have several great assets. They are distinctly large men for sprinters, they run extraordinarily straight, thus avoiding the mistake of crowding the wingers on to the touch-line ; and they know each other's play as well as any Welsh side. They do not, indeed, attempt any of that brilliant cross-kicking which the Welsh have often practised so successfully, but they can take and give passes in almost any situation, and are so quickly up again when collared that upon several occasions the ball was carried down the length of the field by only two or three men, though each of these men had been collared in turn. Of the game as a whole it may be said that, played as the New Zealanders played it yesterday when a winning side—and the three tries they gained almost at once put them in that position from the start—it is both more open and more fast than has hitherto been seen here. The scrums are extremely short as has been noticed because of their formation and because they prefer to let the ball out at once no matter in what part of the ground they happen to be. The custom too, of passing the ball out to a back from a line out naturally makes the game much more open and prevents the usual scrum. And another thing which also makes for an open game is the way in which the New Zealanders avoid kicking the ball into touch except under great difficulties. We are accustomed to look upon a good kick as one which finds touch as far up the line towards the enemy's goal as possible. The New Zealanders, on the other hand, deliberately avoid finding touch in many instances, and prefer to kick straight up the field and then trust to their speed and dash to prevent the opposing backs from getting in their return kick. This policy certainly succeeded well enough yesterday, and so long as a team possesses the requisite speed and endurance it must pay to keep the opposing side continually on the run and not allow them those breathing spaces which a line-out from touch gives. One other point which is certainly worth remarking was the excellence of the place-kicking. The eight tries were by no means always gained in favourable position, but out of the eight five were converted. The Englishmen, on the other hand, had two shots at goal from marks, and the attempts were decidedly poor. The New Zealanders' kicking, in fact was exceptionally fine, especially in the first half, when they played against a pretty stiff wind. It was in the first half that the game was won The Englishmen found themselves 15 points to the bad in as many minutes, and seemed after that to lose their dash. They played up better in the second half, but the ball was hardly ever out of the English half of the field, and they had to touch down on half-a-dozen occasions. So far, perhaps, much of the New Zealanders' success has been due to their novel tactics. But that is not the whole explanation. They played with a complete understanding of each other, and they were in much the better training. They left the ground at half-time ; the Englishmen hung about aimlessly on the ground. Englishmen are prone to think that they can do without training so much as other peoples. The New Zealanders will probably teach us that any team that means to beat them must be in at least as good training as they are.

O. T. Norris (Charterhouse and Oriel) is the O.U.A.F.C. captain for 1905-06 and W. H. J. Curwen (Charterhouse and Magdalen), hon. sec. Another Old Carthusian, R. A. Bence-Pembroke (Oriel), will act as assistant-secretary, and in the hands of these three the very best interests of Oxford football are assured. Other Old Blues available are J. D. Craig and K. R. G. Hunt (halves), G. N. Foster and E. L. Wright (forwards), and A. E. Southern (back). Schools will prevent the last-named turning out again, however ; hence at least four recruits will be wanted. A goodly number of Senior men, who did excellent work last season, will be up again notably Messrs. Branston (Hertford), Snell (Christ Church), Bumpus (St. John's), Worsley (Magdalen), Hussey (Hertford), Jenkyns (Balliol), Greenfield (Pembroke), and Leach (New College). Of these, Branston and Snell are above-average backs, Bumpus a thoroughly sound half, and Jenkyns an experienced forward.

G. C. Page (Malvern and Clare) is the new O.U.A.F.C. captain, and R. D. Craig (Shrewsbury and Pembroke) hon. sec. Other Old Blues expected to turn out again are G. P. Potter (half), F. W. Roberts and the younger Farnfield (forwards), and, probably, ex-captain Mullin. P. R. May (back) is eligible, I believe, but it is doubtful if he will ap-

year at Queen's Club on February 27. At any rate, there are, a good few vacancies to be filled, and, happily, many capable Seniors will be at Mr. Page's service. The most likely of this are Messrs. Grice Hutchinson (goal), Tudor-owen, O. B. Bull, and G. Belcher (back-), Prankerd, Frost, Wardell (half-backs), and Powell, Lowndes, Young Matthews, and Preston (forwards). The Freshmen, too, at both Universities, are a very promising lot.

At Oxford, C. Daniell (Felstead) goes up with a great reputation for goal-keeping, while J. W. Shepherd (Winchester), on school form, has a big future before him. His back play last season was right above the average, especially in first-class fray. Half-backs appear plentiful enough this year. J. H. Gordon (the Winchester captain) and J. E. Hill (the Felstead captain) ought both to get early trial on 1904-05 form. Others with very sound credentials in this respect include A. S. Cockburn and H. A. Gilbert (Charterhouse) R. L. Shape (Highgate) and L. M. Lefroy (Trent). A capital supply of forwards will cheer Mr. Norris's heart. A. C. L. Clarke and F. L. Nicholls (Winchester) formed the school left wing last year, and both appear a cut above the ordinary. The same applies to G. R. Sayer (the Trent College captain) and H. J. C. Pears (Charterhouse), a centre forward of whom much is expected.

Several fair goal-keepers will be in residence at Cambridge, but none of the calibre of Grice Hutchinson. That famous Old Carthusian will probably succeed R. P. Keigwin this year. F. L. Frith (Charterhouse) and W. L. Johnson (Forest School) are both sound backs, likely to receive early and ample trial. Others with excellent credentials are O. J. Oliver (Repton) and R. A. P. Colbourne (Radley). As at Oxford, promising halves appear plentiful enough, about the best being R. C. Parkin (the old Repton captain) and F. H. Hooper (Malvern). G. G. Woodruff and A. E. Hernmann (the 1904-05 Rossall pair) are also expected to do big things, while G. E. Dyas (Lancing) goes up with a flattering school reputation. Forward, the Light Blues should be appreciably strengthened this year. N. C. Cornelius (the Malvern captain), A. J. Waugh (the Forest School captain), C. E. Brisley (the Lancing captain), and R. C. Cutter (the Rossall captain) all boast splendid records. Besides these, T. R. G. Lyell and G. M. Reid (the Charterhouse pair), J. W. Blencowe (Radley), E. R. Cooke (Felstead) and H. Gardiner (Highgate), already renowned for great speed, are likely to receive speedy recognition. Mr. Page should have no difficulty in getting together a very formidable representative team in due course.

Signs are not wanting that the whiting's autumn visit to these shores has begun, and judging from the catches made by both net and rod there is every appearance of the silvery fish being as numerous as they were two seasons ago. The arrival of the whiting is gradual at first, and then sets in with a rush. According to our friends the longshoreman and the skipper of the herring drifter, the whiting always come from the North, and this is the experience of anglers, who meet with the fish much earlier on the Yorkshire coast than at Brighton or even Yarmouth. It is a singular and interesting fact which has been noted in several parts, that the small whiting first show up—for a week or two in late August whiting of gudgeon size will be about. A half-pound whiting then is considered a great catch. One morning, however, the angler has a pleasant surprise in store. The whiting fry appear to have gone, and in their place are some really basketable whiting at last. Later on he will not take a single gudgeon-sized whiting, but 1-1lb., 3-4lb., 1lb., and at times 1 1-2lb and 2lb. whiting will reward him. What has become of the small whiting nobody knows, though when the large whiting taken frequently disgorge the "babies" it looks as though a terrible massacre has taken place. The tiny whiting are, however, not all consumed by their cannibalistic kith and kin, and no doubt when the big fish invade the inshore water they betake themselves to other grounds as speedily as possible. The silver whiting are gregarious, and swim in large shoals. They are shifty fish, however, and do not stay long in waters where food is scarce. Shrimps, worms, small fry, and crustacea form a great proportion of their natural food, and as is well known, fresh shrimps and lug worms are splendid bait for angling purposes. So also is "white" bait, or pieces of fresh herring and sprat. Generally speaking, the whiting finds an abundance of food at most of the resorts fished by London anglers, and this year is no exception to the rule, the supply of fry, etc., being plentiful. Whiting caught in Sussex waters lately have had shrimps and little silver fish in their inside.

On Monday not only the grouse and the partridge but also the pheasant were seen for sale in the shops of our poulterers. And when that is said nearly everything necessary has been stated on the subject of the opening day—according to the calender—of pheasant-shooting. We cannot complain if there are thousands of pheasants thus sold early. Unlike grouse, pheasants can be reared and shot near London, and nothing need prevent early arrivals of legitimately killed birds at Leadenhall Market within an hour after daylight on the first day of October. Even the game farmers may have supplied a large portion of these birds, which may never have seen the woods, having been hand-fed all though, as their yellow skins testify. Only on the opening day, when prices are high, could it pay a game farmer to sell any of his pheasents to a game dealer dead. Pheasants are soleven on the opening day, for food could not fetch five shillings a brace, whereas, if sold on the same day for sport, half a guinea might not buy them. They are worth twice as much to the sportsman as they are to the poulterer; or, in other words, their value twice over is paid for the sport of shooting then. Assuming the birds to be worth five shillings a brace dead at Leadenhall, the other five shillings or more are paid by the sportsman for them when alive and able to be turned down on the woods on his estate or shooting. But the old story, "Up went a guinea, off went a penny and down came a florin" does not now apply to modern covert-shooting. If any sportsman's pheasants have cost him a guinea each, or even half of it, he may make sure that there has been extravagance or peculation somewhere. The expense of each of his pheasants hand-reared at home should not much exceed the current market value, fixed from week to week for live birds by the game farmers. Their prices vary with the season of delivery but since the great increase in game farming they are always reasonably low, bearing in mind that a pheasant delivered in December has cost more to feed than one turned out early in October.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

(Concluded from page 5)

The under-frame and the bogies.—These are worthy of special mention. As stated, the carriage is 58 feet over the buffers, and, notwithstanding its great length, has traversed curves of 150 feet radius. The bogies have been carefully studied. The construction is entirely new specially designed by the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, and is the first of its kind ever constructed for this gauge. To improve the running of the carriage nothing has been omitted. The centre of gravity has been placed as low as possible; this, although complicating the design, has certainly been a factor in the smooth running of the carriage. The side springs are compensated throughout, the elliptical springs are as long as possible, and have as large a centre as the gauge permitted. Centre pivots are very special, and made to run on ball bearings, also to travel through a range of 1 1/2 inch longitudinally to provide for Timmis patent bogie lead, which is arranged on each of these bogies; this lead was only fitted to the two Royal Cars. It is beyond doubt, that, although the Royal cars are longer than the other cars, they run at the highest speeds most comfortably. The whole of the channels for the frame were welded into one length in Ajmir. The special bolsters were cast also in steel in the Ajmer Shops. In the bogies are compensators of nickel steel ball bearing bases of high carbon steel rubbing pieces of chrome steel and ordinary cast steel, all of which types were made in one day by the Tropenas steel Process in the Shops. The landing plates between the saloons for the gangways are specially designed, and do not interfere with either the frame or the body. They fit in the space between two, and give ample clearance on the curves. The frame is very amply braced and gives all the strength required and at the same time the whole frame is as light as is considered compatible with the requisite strength.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE HYDERABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The annual general eeting of shareholders of the Company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Moosthiala Bhoomiah, Chairman of the Board, presiding.

The Director's report, stated:—In the report laid before you at the annual general meeting of the Company in October 1904, your Directors stated that owing to the adverse circumstances mentioned therein, the mills had to be closed for no less than 53 working days, in the year ending 30th June 1904, and as during the first six months of the year now under report the mills had again to be closed for 14 days entirely for want of cotton, it is a matter for congratulation that the working of the said six months resulted in a profit at all, as the adverse circumstances referred to above plainly pointed to the probability of heavy loss. The ruinous losses suffered for the last 2 years by all industrial concerns in the Hyderabad State from the want of a proper supply of the local currency have, at last, however, been largely ameliorated. Nevertheless, the rate of exchange has still remained about 3 per cent. below its natural equilibrium, during the greater part of the year under report with the inevitable result that the Company's mills have still been kept on a footing of unfair competition with the mills situated outside the Hyderabad dominions. Having regard to the credit balance at profit and loss account for the half-year ended 31st December 1904, and as a prospect of better result during the following six months seemed almost certain, your Directors thought it advisable to declare an ad-interim dividend for that half-year at the rate of Gt, Rs. 25 per share, which was duly paid to the shareholders on, and after 31st March last, and they have now the very pleasant duty of congratulating the shareholders on even more satisfactory results than those anticipated by them for the 6 months ending 30th June 1905. It will be observed from the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account that the net profit earned for the year ending 30th June last, amounts to Gt. Rs. 1,18,460-3-6. This with the balance of Gt. Rs 6,393-5-3 carried over from the previous year, makes a total of Gt. Rs. 1,24,853-8-9, of this amount Gt. Rs. 17,500 or Gt. Rs. 25 per share were as already stated, distributed in March last as an ad interim dividend and there now remain in hand Gt. Rs. 1,07,353-8-9, which your Directors recommend should be disposed of as follows:—(a) in payment of a further dividend on 700 shares at Gt. Rs. 65 per share making a total dividend for the year of Gt Rs. 90 per share Gt. Rs. 45,500 (b) to be carried to reserve fund Gt. Rs. 55,000 (c) as bonus to certain of the Company's employees Gt. Rs. 2,065, (d) balance to be carried forward to next year's profitand loss account Gt. Rs. 4,188-8-9 and Gt. Rs. 1,07,353-8-9. The above disposal of the amount earned will, it is hoped, meet with your approval. It will be seen from the accounts that the ledger values of both the new and old machinery were on 30th June last, further written down as usual by 5 per cent for the year under report. In order to prevent earth sand and gravel from getting into the cotton bags, when they are unloaded in the mill compound, and also when they are again taken out from the godowns and brought to the mixing room, your Directors have deemed it advisable to have the whole place on which the cotton bags are so unloaded, and laid out for mixing, measuring 20,527 square feet, paved with Shahabad stone, thus preventing the loss caused by the weighing of heavy impurities with the cotton, and securing additional safety from the risk of fire, in the blow room which is often occasioned by such impurities getting into the machines. This work has been done at a cost of Gt. Rs. 4,700-8-4, which will probably be all reimbursed by the gain in weight of the cleaner cotton for a short period of time. The machinery, buildings, yarn, cloth and stores of all descriptions are now insured for Gt. Rs. 12,70,300, and the present cotton stock is also fully insured. The Company's profits are likewise insured at Lloyds as heretofore for the sum of £15,000, equal to Gt. Rs. 2,25,000, which sum is intended to cover 2 years profits, thus insuring to the shareholders their dividends during the time of the rebuilding and refitting of he mill in the event of its suffering from the disaster of fire. The retiring Director on the present occasion is Mr M. N. Afzulpurker, who is, however, eligible for re-election.

The Director report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend at Gt. Rs. 65 per share was declared. Mr. Mahadeo Narsinva Afzulpurker, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a Director. Messrs. Furdoonjee Cursetjee and Narayen Lakshuman Gorakshakar were elected auditors on a remuneration of Gt. Rs. 300, each. The thanks of the meeting were given to the Chairman and Directors and, the agent and his attorneys for their able management of the affairs of the Company. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the Chairman.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY.

The twentieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday, at the Company's registered office No. 9, Marine Street Fort, Mr. Gordhandas Khattau, presiding.

The following Director's report stated:—"Your Directors beg to submit their twentieth annual report and audited balance-sheet together with the profit and loss account made upto 30th June 1905. You will see from the statements of accounts herewith that the Company has made during the period under review, a net profit of Rs. 1,98,100-15, including the balance of Rs. 8 512 15-1, brought forward from the last year's account, which your directors recommend to be appropriated as under:—To the credit of the depreciation of machinery fund account, Rs. 70,000, to the credit of the depreciation of building fund account Rs. 20 000, to the credit of reserve fund account Rs 25,000 to the credit of contingent losses on yarn and cloth account Rs. 10 000 for the payment of a dividend at Rs. 80 per share, for the year ended 30th June 1905, Rs. 67 920, for the payment of bonus to Company's employees Rs. 3,000, the balance to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 2 180-15, total Rs. 1 98 100-15. Your directors regret to inform you that a part of the amount of Rs. 18,159-5-9 as reported in our report of the year ending 30th June 1903, being now irrecoverable owing to the firm of Messrs. Morarjee Gokaldas Munjee and Co., of Calcutta having become insolvents, has been written off to the contingent losses on yarn and cloth account, and the balance of the same to profit and loss account. Two of your Directors Messrs. Gordhandas Khattau and Mooljee Haridas retire from the Board of Directors, by rotation, but they were re-elected. Your property consisting of buildings, machinery stock and stock-in-process is insured for Rs. 24,77 188 against risk of fire." Director's report was adopted. A dividend of Rs. 80 per sharew as declared. Messrs. Mansukial Maganlal and Davidas Jaikissondas Desai were appointed as auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. Usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the business.

ROADS IN BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The people of Danda and Chuim in Bandora have long since submitted a representation to the Collector and President of the District Board of Thana, urging the construction of a road to connect both Danda and Chuim with the Bombay-Ghodbandar Road and the Railway Station at Santa Cruz. Copies of the representation were also submitted (1) to the President of the Local Board of Salsette (2) the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. When the proposed road is constructed, it will give a short cut to the people of Danda and Chuim. Danda is a large fishing place and has a large fishing trade; Chuim is also not an insignificant place, and I respectfully submit that the proposed road will be productive of much benefit.—Yours, &c,

A RESIDENT.

BOMBAY AND LONDON UNIVERSITIES.

At the request of the Bombay Government the University of London has consented to hold in Bombay the Intermediate Examination in Divinity of that University in 1905. Those who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the London University, or who are exempted from that examination in accordance with the regulations of that University will be eligible to appear for the Divinity Examination which will commence in Bombay on the fourth Tuesday in June 1905. The fee for admission to the examination is £5 which must be forwarded to the Government of Bombay on or before 1st January 1905 with the candidate's application on a form to be obtained from the External Registrar of the London University.

"Commercial Efficiency," by T. H. Elgie (London: Effingham Wilson, Threadneedle street) has reached its second edition. It has been carefully revised and corrected and fifty additional pages of useful information taken in. It is practically a new book and, what is more, it is a valuable one.

"How to Invest Money," by E. R. Gabbott (London: Effingham Wilson) tells us what to do with money, but not how to get it, except in the way of interest on what is already collected. Those who may be the happy possessors of surplus funds will welcome Mr. Gubbott's handbook.

THE JAPANESE SMILE.

Anyone who stands for a moment at a London street corner will have opportunity of remarking the varying expressions upon the faces of the passers-by. The aspect of settled melancholy, the frown of preoccupation, the indication of nervous irritability, these are not wanting, nor yet is the scowl of ill-temper, the pitiful look of bewilderment, and the entirely vacuous stare. The other day whilst thus idly watching the progress of a living stream, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette", my attention was drawn to a wayfarer who was smiling. I saw the smile first; indeed I caught it while it was still somewhat up the street, and only as it came towards me in the hot hurrying throng did I observe the faultless top-hat, frock coat, patent leather boots, etc., etc., of the smiler. This attire, worn upon a hot day of summer, not being generally conducive to smiles, I had a momentary thrill of surprise; then I saw that the gentleman was a Japanese.

In the streets of Tokyo, nine out of ten of the passers-by smile. This may seem only natural in a land of paper lanterns, kites, and dolls, where the populace, consisting chiefly of geishas and babies toddle forth waving fans and umbrellas, to the accompaniment of "samisens," where the chrysanthemum and cherry blossom grow and blow together, in and out of season. In this musical comedy paradise, which so many still persist in believing to be the real Japan, smiling may be the inevitable thing but what of the 'rickshaw man, who runs barefoot and at full speed, dry-mouthed and panting, his garment dripping with sweat? What of the half-starved strolling acrobats, the blind minstrels, the water-carriers, the carters of manure, and that woman who sits in her doorway making fans? For a hundred fans she receives three sen! Why, by all the laughing gods, should these smile? And, further, the sick man who is picked up fainting in the streets smiles while consciousness remains, apologetically, for causing trouble; the mourners at a funeral smile, as do often also those who stand reverently to watch the procession go by. The servant reprimanded by his master, the student unsuccessful in his examination, the soldier going to the war, even those sad crowds that flock to the railway stations to fetch home their wounded—all smile, patiently.

It will be understood that the Japanese smile can hardly be characterised as a merry one. I do not mean to say that the merry smile is not to be found in Japan; happily, it is common, with its accompaniment of white tee h and twinkling almond eyes. But the smile that is essentially Japanese, this strange national expression, is a combination of infinite patience, gentleness, timidity, pathos, and humility. It is gently deprecatory; it pleads, "Deal not too hardly with thy foolish servant"; or it is sublimely unselfish, "Let us not dwell upon my unworthy griefs; my honourable friend shall not for a moment be troubled with my obscure sorrows; let us speak of pleasant things." It is submissive, "This is the will of the gods"; or it is pitiful, "Such and such a person does most wrong, but it is through ignorance, or through foolishness, or through weakness, or through something done in a former birth, or the world is too hard for him."

The Japanese smile is the result both of national character and of national training. There is an inherent sweetness as well as an inherent fierceness of nature amongst this people. Ingrained in them is the passion for soft contours, the love of running water, the love of mist, the adoration of children, and the tender worshipping memory of the dead. But during the period of the stern military despotism, swee.ness, or at any rate surface sweetness, of character was enforced by law. Obedience was not enough, cheerful obedience was exacted; sacrifice was no sacrifice if not made with a smile, loyalty was not loyalty if it was not enthusiastic. Gloomy patriotism and moody fidelity were accounted far less than nothing; they were made punishable by the law. So there was gradually created an extraordinary atmosphere of self-control. Samurai condemned to hara-kiri wrote, or rather painted farewell letters, marvels of subtle literary composition; elegant verse was delivered from death-beds, star-crossed lovers, about to die together, went calmly through the etiquette of a carefully-prepared little feast, coming with no ungraceful haste, but still very surely, to the poisoned cup at the end. This atmosphere of self-control endures at the present day.

Just outside Tokyo I happened to meet a band of convicts, walking dejectedly, in their uniforms of dusty pink, and attended by a strong escort. The small English child by my side had not acquired the manners of her foster country, that was evident, for she shook her fist at the gang in an eminently British manner, at the same time shouting angrily, "Dorobo! Dorobo!" (Robbers! robbers!) The horror and shame, not seldom brought upon one by one's young relations, possessed me entirely, and I never wished more sincerely for the ground to open and swallow me. As for the malefactors, these to a man turned round to see the child—and smiled.

Upon another occasion I found myself with the same companion toiling up the steep way to a certain temple court. Before us were painfully climbing a man and a woman—country people and past middle age. They had come a long way for the ends of their robes were lifted and tucked into their girdles and straw sandals were bound upon their feet. It was a hot day of summer and they toiled on in silence. The back of the woman presented to us wore an air of most enduring patience, it was humble from the set of the poor blue kimono on the thin shoulders to the black satin obi affected by her class. My child was stumping stolidly up the hill, with the aid of an enormous umbrella; this she unexpectedly raised, and deliberately poked the pious wayfarer; upon her poor obi there was left the impression of a dusty ferrule. The woman turned round immediately; she was plain-looking and worn, and, withal, severely marked by small-pox. Her teeth were blacked in token of everlasting fidelity to her present husband, but her countenance was illumined, trans-figured by the Japanese smile. She spoke to the man beside her, touching him on the sleeve; he, too, turned, smiling. She said: "Kawai no o kodomo wa." (Sweet is the honourable child.)

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S LINKS WITH THE PAST.

The Dublin "Freeman's Journal" claims Lord Halsbury as an illustration of a link between the eighteenth and the twentieth century. The Lord Chancellor's uncle, from whom he is called Sir Hardinge Giffard, was Chief Justice of Ceylon, and died in 1827, when the Lord Chancellor was two years old. He had, in 1794, as a young man at the Irish Bar, fought a duel with Napper Tandy, the famous Irish insurrectionary leader of the '98 period, whom he severely wounded. Sir Hardinge Giffard supplies a family association between Mr. Walter Long and the Lord Chancellor with which an uncle of Lord Beaconsfield is curiously connected. Sir Hardinge Giffard was, before he went to Ceylon, when practising at the Irish Bar, the tenant of a house in Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin, owned by Benjamin Disraeli the uncle of Lord Biaconsfield, who was a working jeweller in Grafton-street, Dublin, and died in 1805. Between this Benjamin Disraeli and Mr. Hume, of Humewood, the Tory member for Wicklow, who was Mr. Long's great-grandfather there was notwithstanding the difference in their social position a close personal friendship and Disraeli left to Mr. Hume a considerable share of his property including the house in Fitzwilliam-street of which the Lord Chancellor's uncle was the tenant. Mr. Hume's son who assumed the name of Dick—Mr. Long's grandfather—was member for Wicklow in the Tory interest from 1852 till 1885. The story was that Lord Beaconsfield used often to ask him chaffingly whether he intended to restore to him the small property of his uncle of which he came in possession.

RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS.

Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons are already in the market with their incomparable Christmas and New Year Cards, Calendars and presentation publications and not only do they take the lead as regards time, but in artistic design and quality. This year they enter into an explanation of their trade mark the easel and palette.

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No one can challenge their claim. Their productions are far and away the best.

TOO MANY SURRENDERS.

The Earl of Selborne, writing in the "United Service Magazine," says he would like to ask the Services one question: What is to be the standard of self-sacrifice in future wars? For the British naval officer through all the centuries, Sir Richard Grenville has set the true standard. What is to be the standard of the British Army in the future in this matter? To my mind, and I suspect to the minds of many of my fellow-countrymen, there were too many surrenders in the late South African war of unwounded officers and men still possessing some power of resistance. It is no want of respect or admiration for the Army which makes me write this.

It is because I care so much for the Army and for its reputation that I ask these questions, which have been lying very close to the hearts of many Englishmen since the war: Were there no unjustifiable surrenders? Where there no premature surrenders? Is the procedure and custom of the Army in the case of surrenders adequate and satisfactory? I ask this last question because many civilians are unable to understand why an unwounded officer who has surrendered on shore is not tried by court-martial like the officer of a ship which has been lost at sea.

Let me say at once that I believe that no greater mistake could be made than to attribute these surrenders to any want of physical courage. If they were some of them unjustifiable, as it has always appeared to me they were, the grievous and fatal error is to be attributed to wan of moral courage, to a misunderstanding of full the signification of war, to imperfect perception of what love of country and the honour of the Army really demand of an unselfish soldier, not to cowardice.

Let me also take this opportunity of removing a common misapprehension in this matter. To bring an officer to trial by court-material for surrendering is not to adjudge him guilty; in many a case a military officer would emerge from such a court-martial—as many a naval officer has done—covered with fresh honour and glory. My contention is that the presumption in every case of a surrender by land as well as by sea should be that something every serious has occurred which has got to be fully explained, and for the sake of the honour of the Army I deplore the custom, apparently favoured by the military authorities, of only dealing with such cases by private administrative act.

"I boldly contend that, in all cases of the surrender of unwounded officers and men still possessed of ammunition, the circumstances of the surrender should be probed to the bottom in public court by the process of putting the senior officers on their trial by court-martial.

"In the very year of the Centenary of Nelson the contending nations in the Far East have set an example of self-sacrifice so magnificent that we contemplate it with profound reverence. Shall our standard be lower than that of the Russians or lower than that of the Japanese? To ask the question of the British officer is to answer it. He will rise to even greater heights in the future; he has often done so in the past."

CHANGING A NATIONAL ANTHEM.

It is not often that a nation changes its National Hymn. The Swiss have, however, formally announced their intention of so doing and of adopting the less well-known Swiss Psalm, or "Cantique Suisse," instead of the hitherto universally-sung "O Monts Independants." The reason of this change is that the latter has always been rendered to Carey's melody "for God, Save the King," which is identical also with the German Heil Dir im Siegerkranz, and the Switzers are beginning to find this sameness too confusing. Henceforward, therefore they will change their tune to one which shall be theirs only, and, indeed the melody accompanying the words, "Sur nos monts quand le soleil, etc.," of the "Cantique Suisse" is, if anything, more inspring than the old one. It is also by a true son of the Alps, one Zwyssig, to whom a monument was erected on the Lake of the "Four Cantons" a few years ago. That the "late" National Anthem can have had but a small hold on the people's affections is proved by the way the "new" one is readily accepted on all sides.

PHOTOGRAPHED FOR DEATH!

A WOMAN'S EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIENCE.

A story which possesses remarkable features was told to a representative of the "Hull Daily News" by Mrs. Tong, of Gordon Avenue, Woodcock Street. She has had an experience which few of her sex have known. I owe my life to Bile Beans, she commenced. I am one of a large family and ever since I can remember I have been in bad health because of liver complaint. After marriage, I became worse. Everything which my friends advised me to take in the way of medicine I took, and I have been under the care of more than one doctor in Hull. With the birth of every child my condition grew worse. On one occasion, although my mother was dying I was so ill that I was not permitted to go and see her.

Often when I have been out I have been seized with dizzy fits, and have had to grasp the railings or anything near me to prevent me from falling. I was never free from biliousness, and I was so weak that I could hardly walk. I used to be sick at the very sight of food. For days at a stretch I have never broken my fast, and when I did it was only a little dry toast or a biscuit that I could eat. I became wasted away until I was almost like a shadow. Some time ago I was an outpatient at the Royal Infirmary, but despite the best medical treatment I got no better.

"I was told that unless I was operated on I should only live three years, but I said I would live as long as I could. I felt, however, that I could not last long, and I went and sat for a photograph with my husband, so that when I was gone my friends could have some remembrance of me."

"Well you certainly don't look like a woman who has been at death's door," said the reporter, "No" replied Mrs. Tong, "perhaps I do not but for this I have only Bile Beans to thank. I sent for a bottle one day when I felt like dying, and commenced to try them. They seemed to have a wonderful effect upon me, so I continued to take them. You may believe me or not, but they made me so well that I went out and washed clothes in order to get money to buy more. As I took the medicine my pains ceased. I got better and better until I was once again enjoying good health. I am now altogether a different woman strong and healthy. Bile Beans are a wonderful remedy. Not only have I given them to my own children when they needed medicine, but I have given away dozens to my neighbours and everybody speaks highly of them."

Bile Beans may be obtained of all chemists and medicine vendors or post paid and packed free from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Re. 1/2 per bottle (small size); 6 bottles Rs. 6/0 Large size (containing three times the small) Rs. 2/8 per bottle.

FREE SAMPLE.—A free sample of Chas. Forde's Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp, to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, Write address clearly, "Bombay Gazette," 24th October, 1905.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Magyar, which, according to M. Kossuth, the Austrian generals feel unable to learn, is to be heard in London, where among the 133,000 foreign residents are at least a thousand who speak it. Once we had here a notable exponent of the language. Cobden was buying books in a London shop one day, when there entered a stranger, begging in English marked with the accent of an unknown tongue for work. What can you do? asked Cobden. I may at least see if I can help you. Alas, sir, said the exile, I know not your language, or there are many things I could teach. Can you draw? inquired Cobden. That I can do, sir, and if I could only get pupils then I would master the language and support myself. Cobden took him home to instruct his son. It was Bonay, the greatest Magyar scholar of his day, now a political refugee. For nineteen years he remained in England, then went back to Hungary to be acclaimed a national hero, elected to Parliament, and made secretary of the National Academy.

Nobody familiar with the subject will believe that the sentence passed upon the participants in the recent fatal duel in Germany means a serious blow at duelling in the Fatherland. After one of the most savage murders of our time—disguised under the name of duel—the culprit was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, the Kaiser pardoned and released him seven months afterwars. Not long ago three young fellows were refused appointments as army officers because, being Catholics, they were opposed to duelling. The matter was hotly debated in the Reichstag, where the War Minister stated that the blackballing of the trio was illegal, but inasmuch as they had applied for appointments they had subjected themselves to the existing rules of the military course of honour.

The wisest of us are prone to error. Had not the Prince Consort been overruled, we should have had these Courts of Honour in the Army and Navy to-day. But he did not have his way. The Duke of Wellington, ten years after his own duel with Lord Winchilsea in Battersea Fields, promulgated the order prohibiting the duel, first in the Army and afterwards in the Navy. The successful working of this rule was cited in the German Reichstag as evidence of what could be accomplished by the firm hand. "Ah!" retorted one of the members, "German officers and English cannot be compared, as the South African war shows." The obvious retort to that remark an English officer would be too chivalrous to make in view of what is now happening to German arms in Africa.

Brain and brawn do not invariably go together. Country policemen as a rule are fine fellows, "physically," but they are not the happiest examples of the intellect of the lowly born. It might be thought that in these days of the many unemployed the lot of the constable, with his certain pay and certain pension, would appeal to rather a good class of men. Taken as a whole, the country police are men of exemplary rectitude, but this exhausts all that can be said in their favour. Hence, with much depending on their efforts in the Meastham Tunnel mystery, it is satisfactory to be able to record one really neat bit of work accomplished by a country constable. He was very much perplexed with what he called the "hins and houts" of a certain case, but did not seem to get no forrader.

One day, however, there passed him riding in a cart a man smoking a cigar, which flooded the air with perfume rare and excellent. Said the constable to himself: That's too good a cigar for the likes of you to be smoking, my boy, and set stolidly off to stalk the smoker. He asked him to an inn, took up a position at the back of a screen in the bar, and greedily sniffed at the fragrant fumes of the cigar. Yes much too good for you, he murmured to himself, and licked his own lips. Presently the suspect threw the band off his cigar into the fireplace. The constable lay low until the smoker had gone, then he quietly secured the tell-tale piece of paper, and popped off to the house of its owner, who, upon his return, was promptly arrested. The scent of the cigar and the paper telling its brand had given the constable the clue to the case whose hins and houts had caused him sleepless nights. There had been a burglary in the neighbourhood, and £100 worth of cigars formed part of the proceeds. The speckled band gave the link wanted.

At this season of the year, when every puff of wind sends the thistle-down flying in all directions, the best friend of the farmer is the goldfinch. Every one of these little bits of down carries with it a ripe seed from the parent plant, and the produce of the most noxious weed that grows is thus distributed from field to field and from farm to farm. But, fortunately, the ripe seed of the thistle is the favourite diet of the goldfinch and from now until Christmas whole flocks of these gaily coloured birds will be busy in the fields doing their best to rid the farmer of one of the worst pests that he has to contend with. Linnets and greenfinches too, will do their share; but, unlike the goldfinch, they do not make the thistle seed their staple diet throughout the winter. It would be impossible to estimate the amount of good wrought by these busy little birds in the course of a single season, but the amount of money which they save the farmer in labour and expense of cultivation must be prodigious.

With reference (writes a correspondent) to the note in the "Pall Mall Gazette" on Hogarth's paintings at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the Foundling it is interesting to recall that the portrait which he painted with most pleasure and in which he particularly wished to excel, was that of Captain Coram, of the Foundling Hospital. "If," he wrote in his Anecdotes, I am so wretched an artist as my enemies assert, it is somewhat strange that this, which was one of the first I painted the size of life, should stand the test of twenty years' competition and be generally thought the best portrait in the place, notwithstanding the first painters in the kingdom exerted all their talents to vie with it. The rival portraits to which Hogarth alluded include those of George II., patron of the foundation by Shackleton; Lord Dartmouth, one of the vice-presidents, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and Taylor White, treasurer of the Hospital, by Coates. To say, wrote Mr. John Ireland, the critic, that it is superior to these is but slight praise; independent of this relative superiority, it will not be easy to point out a better-painted portrait.

The hat has hitherto had to be worn, no matter how hot how heavy, or how inconvenient. To keep one's head uncovered was unladylike in higher ranks, not respectable in the lower. The lady driving or playing tennis clutched frantically the covering symbolic of good breeding; the suberban servant removed his cap and solemnly donned her black straw to clean the windows from the outside. Suddenly a simple reform that many of us had longed for and when we dared, practised, came into vogue. In seaside and country places men and women, half-fearful and self-conscious, ventured out and let the cool wind play about their unwonted heads and the sunlight brighten their lustreless hair. One wonders says a writer in the "Nursing Times," whether this fashion, too, will pass away, or whether the blessed sense of relief and well-being will lead to the total extinction of that wholly unnecessary article of clothing—a hat.

The announcement of the opening of the Scala Theatre to-morrow will possibly recall to the older generation of playgoers Lady Bancroft's first experience of the old Prince of Wales's Theatre then called the Queen's, on the same site, forty years ago. The neighbourhood was then rather rough, and Lady Bancroft, sitting in a private box, with Mr. and Mrs. Byron, surveying the theatre some nights before the beginning of her memorable management of the house, was rather horrified at the behaviour of the audience. I suppose, she has related, there was an expression of horror on my face, for a woman looking up into our box shouted, Now then, you three stuck-up ones, get out of that or I'll send this 'ere orange at your heads. Oranges, however, did not flourish when the Bancroft management opened. After the very first performance there was a woman with a basket of oranges still standing outside the theatre, who on seeing Lady Bancroft come out of the stage door exclaimed, Well if these is your haristocrats give me roughs for I've only taken fourpence all the evening.

The road from Invergarry to Loch Hourn, over which the King must travel several times during this week was the scene of a remarkable international race. Macdonell of Glengarry was one day describing to the family tutor, an Englishman named Green, how he had driven from Loch Hourn to Invergarry House a distance of twenty-seven miles, in four hours. The tutor promptly offered to do the journey as quickly on foot, and Macdonell bet him £20 that he would not, Somerled Macdonell, a Glengarry man, was pitted against the Englishman, while a farmer at Glenquoich promised to get an old wife who would beat both. An old woman did start, but she only covered seven miles. Both men, however, covered the distance in less than four hours. The time of the Glengarry man was 3hr. 4r. 40 min., and that of the Englishman 3 hr. 45 min.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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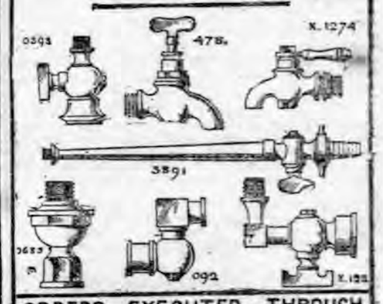
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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE Army Service Corps has maintained its reputation for good work during the manœuvres, and is now in a state of greater efficiency than at any previous period. Colonel Clayton, Director of Transport, is to be congratulated upon the good work that has been done, and many officers, who have shown equal ability and energy must share in the congratulation. The Mechanical Transport Repair Train has attracted a great deal of attention, and is an admirable organisation, thoroughly and completely equipped for repair operations in the field. The Army Service Corps has charge of mechanical transport, and therefore it was necessary to provide an agency for the repair of damage that might be done. The equipment consists of eight traction engines and twenty-four wagons. Dynamos are carried, and current is produced for electric light and the supply of power to the repair equipment. A foundry is included, with a blast furnace and a heavy forge, enabling damaged parts of the outfit to be manufactured. There is also a crane capable of lifting sixty tons, and the outfit includes lathes, cog and screw cutters, planing and drilling machines, and other machine tools. The corps is responsible for the repair in the field of traction engines, wagons, motor-cars, and other means of mechanical transport. In regard to the work of supply, the Army Service Corps equipped field bakeries at Harley Camp capable of preparing for 20,000 rations daily.

The time has surely arrived when the public should demand to know what is being done with the money voted for what is described in the Army Estimates (in War Office English) as Compilation of history of South African War. The authorities economise their distinguishing adjectives a good deal more than they do the public money devoted to this purpose. We do not know how far the compilation has progressed, but, so far as we are acquainted with it, the operations of the Historian and his assistants have chiefly taken effect in the suppression of the introduction which the late Colonel Henderson, one of the greatest of modern military historians and critics, wrote for the projected narrative. The destruction of this valuable manuscript, which undoubtedly would have placed the transactions of the war in their true relation and perspective, was a scandal, and the tardy work of those engaged upon the work will be nothing less—failing some tangible result soon presented. There are one or two officers who must be excepted from this criticism, for, if our information is correct, they are conscientiously doing nearly all the work. The "Times" has published two volumes of its well-designed and well-executed history, but the official historians with every advantage in regard to information, have so far produced nothing at all, though we notice that certain of them are not too much engrossed to play their pens in other directions. They have, we suppose, cut up the work into careful sections, and are afraid to offend the susceptibilities of individuals. We have no hope, therefore, that the volume or volumes will possess any real value, when they appear, and if they magnify the importance of the South African War, which was a struggle of very special character, they will be a danger rather than anything else.

Mr. Arnold-Forster has had some experience of publishers and publishing, and he at least should know the value of literary wares. Now what has this precious history cost us so far? We do not know what Colonel Henderson or his widow received for the wasted labour of his introduction. The first trace of the History which we have discovered is in the Estimates of 1902-03 when an A. A. G. received a salary of £300 for compilation of History of the South African War." In the next year the salary was repeated and an additional historian, a D.A.A.G., received £350, while attached officers were paid £183. In 1904-5 the A.A.G. appeared as the "Historian," with the same salary "in addition to retired pay," while the staff was fully equipped, and with miscellaneous expenses received £3,000. These charges are repeated in estimates of the present year so that, exclusive of Colonel Henderson's remuneration, this strange history has imposed already £16,083 upon the estimates, though we believe not a page of it is in print, and if the salaries are continued next year, we cannot expect to get out of the business, including typography, for much less than £25,000. We have refrained from alluding to this unjustifiable affair before in the hope that some explanation would be forthcoming, but we are now half way through the financial year, and the matter is assuming the proportions of grave scandal. Some announcement upon the subject is necessary. It is also pertinent to ask what the authorities propose to do in regard to the much more important war just concluded in the Far East. In order that its lessons may not be lost for German officers, the Great General Staff, which is so much beloaded in this country, has already announced its intention of issuing shortly a series of Einzelschriften on the subject.

It is known that a War Office Committee has been deliberating for some time upon the very difficult questions which attend the constitution of the Reserve of Officers. The present system is both inadequate and unsuited to the requirements of the Service and the situation of the officers who are concerned especially of retired Militia and Yeomanry officers. These enter the Reserve in order to be of use in the emergency of war, and for that of course their military knowledge must not be allowed to rust, but must be kept up to date. Their training is for the public service, and yet they are called upon to undertake it at their own expense and often to the detriment of their own affairs. A correspondence has been submitted to us of an officer who found himself precisely in this case, and we believe that a number of resignations in the Reserve of Officers have arisen from like causes. Many of these officers have served in South Africa, and hold the war medal with clasps for the actions in which they have been engaged. They are therefore men of experience, and should be retained if possible. The officer, we refer to does not seem to have been quite familiar with the changes in the Royal Warrant, as amended by Army Orders, though it is our endeavour month by month to bring these emendations before our readers. He was directed to place himself in communication with the brigadier in charge of administration in his district, with a view to his training being carried out. He replied that in the particular year his training would be very inconvenient, and he asked to be excused. He was told that his request could not be entertained that he must undergo a month's training with regular troops, and must do so at his own expense. The result was that he resigned, and his resignation was accepted. He had entered the Reserve in order to be of assistance in war, but was engaged in affairs which he would have to leave with unsatisfactory result, and at the same time to incur a cost of from £20 to £25. It seems only reasonable that officers in such case should be allowed their travelling expenses and receive the pay of their rank. But the incident we refer to, which is typical of many, only shows how unsatisfactory is the footing upon which the Reserve of Officers now stands.

The fund which is being raised by the Lord Mayor for a presentation to the battleship "London" has now very nearly reached the appointed total of £1,050, and a decision has been come to as to the form that the gift shall take. As a present to the ship herself a silk ensign and a ship's bell will be given a silver shield for gunnery competition by the crew will be the second item, and the balance of the money raised will go to provide a set of silver plate for the officers' mess. It is interesting to learn, also, that the City Corporation has this week resolved to present a piece of plate to the officers of the "Mercury," in recognition of the courtesy and hospitality shown to the members of the Corporation who were on board her for the review of the French Fleet. Some arrangements were also made by the British and Foreign journalists to present the captain of the "Seahorse" with a token of their appreciation of his courtesy to them during the visit, but we have not yet heard that any presentation has been made.

The existing arrangements for providing naval officers with mess traps cabin furniture, and lights have been undergoing revision, and a new system has been brought into working, as from April 1 last. By the new arrangements Government mess traps and replacements up to a fixed annual limit will be supplied free of any charge for percentage and depreciation to all flag officers and commanding officers and to the ward-room, gun-room and warrant officers' messes in sea-going ships. Moreover the charge for cabin furniture in the case of all commissioned and warrant officers serving afloat have been abolished, and cabin furniture will in future be supplied free of payment. The lighting of cabins, messes and officers' quarters will in future be undertaken by the Admiralty, including the requisite lamps, oil, and candles, and the allowance in lieu of lights has been withdrawn. It is the object of the Admiralty in introducing these changes to benefit the officers and others concerned, and in many ways the new system will undoubtedly be advantageous. How far it will result in appreciable gain to those whom it is intended to assist is not yet ascertainable. An arrangement of this kind requires a few months working before it can be sufficiently appreciated. And in some cases it is only the test of experience which can show up unsuspected weaknesses, if they exist.

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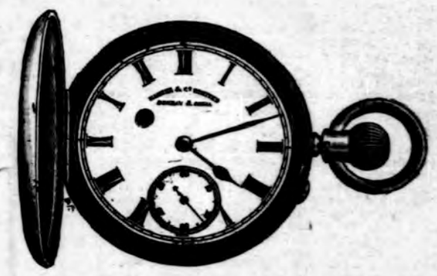

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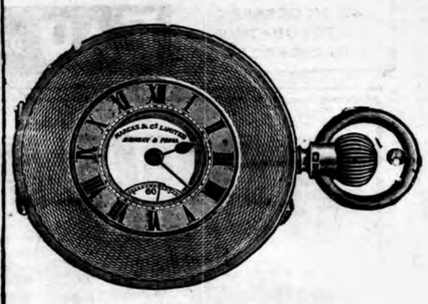

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